



TOMORROW

Star... The Times Profile: Bettino Craxi, the man most likely to be Italy's next prime minister

... witness A Euro-MP seeks witnesses to the murder in Greece 12 years ago of Ann Chapman

Sticks... Jenny MacArthur previews the European showjumping championships

... and stones... Glyn Daniel reviews Christopher Chippindale's new book on Stonehenge

... and cracks At the height of the holiday rush, Michael Baily looks at the state of Britain's crumbling motorways in a two-part series

Government acts to take over London Transport

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

London's bus and Underground services could be offered for sale to private investors within two years; and British Rail's South-east commuter trains could follow within five.

A White Paper on public transport in London, published yesterday, proposes that London Transport should be taken away from the Greater London Council next year and put under a small holding company, answerable directly to the Government.

Buses and Tubes would be put in separate companies under the London Regional Transport (LRT) holding company, which would propose fare and subsidy levels to the Government and disperse grants to the subsidiaries.

There would also be a liaison committee with British Rail, aimed at better interchanges, more through-ticketing and avoidance of duplication.

The possibility of "eventually" extending its responsibilities to include British Rail's commuter services is covered with reserve powers to be taken over by the Government. LRT would then have power to provide financial support for investment in and operation of the services in and around London provided by British Rail.

The bus and Tube companies could be further split into smaller concerns, any of which could be sold at the Secretary of State's consent. Independent services could be established either in partnership with LRT companies or in competition.

New financial arrangements are to be worked out in consultation with local authorities in London and the home counties over the next few months so that Londoners' contributions to transport subsidies may be made through deductions from the Government's rate support grant.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, expects legislation to be ready in November and enacted by July, with the LRT established soon after.

Mr King's proposals go directly against the recommendation of the all-party Commons transport committee which recommended last year that London Transport should be run by a new metropolitan transport authority with representatives from local authorities in the Greater London area.

The Government feels that with fifty local authorities in London and its commuter hinterland that would be too unwieldy a body to provide an effective service. But Government sources emphasized yesterday that London was regarded



Mr Tom King: Urgent legislation.

as unique and the measures proposed in the White Paper would not necessarily apply to big provincial areas.

Under the proposals, the Secretary of State would have the power to appoint the chairman and members (probably businessmen) of the LRT and would set its subsidy levels. The Government intends that London MPs should help to monitor the behaviour of the LRT and its services.

The White Paper is not specific on finance. As with British Rail, grants will come directly from the Secretary of State, and will replace the present system under which the GLC precepts London boroughs for ratepayers' contribution towards the cost of London Transport.

The White Paper says the Government accepts that the case for change in London Transport is compelling. "It believes new arrangements are needed to secure a cost-effective delivery of services from both the public and private sector."

Grants to London Transport have risen from £6.5m to £370m between 1970 and 1982; services have dropped by a half on the Tubes, and two-thirds on the buses, and fares have doubled, the White Paper says. Subsidies now total £650m a year.

Mr David Wetzel, the GLC transport chairman, described the proposals last night as "nonsense", a "negation of democracy", and "another nail in the coffin of transport integration in London."

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Leading article, page 11

Airlines win Laker tussle

British Airways and British Caledonian have been granted an injunction in the Court of Appeal which will prevent the civil action brought against them by Laker liquidators for £1,000m damages from proceeding in US courts

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Adams outburst at Commons

Mr Gerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Fein MP, said at the Commons that he would not take his seat in a "foreign parliament"

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FINANCIAL TIMES

Leaders of the National Graphical Association will ask the TUC to make a fresh intervention in the Financial Times dispute, rather than discipline the union

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Gulf access

Washington is determined to maintain freedom of navigation in the Gulf despite Iran's threat to close it to oil shipments, a State Department spokesman said

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Actor cleared

Mr Peter Adamson, the *Coronation Street* actor, was acquitted at Burnley Crown Court of indecently assaulting two girls aged eight at a swimming pool. The jury reached its verdict in 36 minutes

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Piggott's treble

Lester Piggott rode three winners at Goodwood, with Autumn Sunset, ridden by Willie Carson, winning the main race of the day, the Stewards Cup

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Stock prices

The Times daily listings of Stock Exchange, unit trusts and Wall Street prices have been suspended because of a computer fault. We apologize for the temporary omission of these listings.

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The TUC and the Financial Times dispute; China woos the Dalai Lama; James Curran on the Tory militants; Spectrum; Aids is here. Wednesday page: Saving London's skyline; Joanna Lumley's Diary; The Times Cook
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Mother loses action on pill for children

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

A mother of 10 children, five of them girls, yesterday lost her High Court action to prevent doctors from prescribing the contraceptive pill to girls under 16 without their parents' knowledge or consent.

Mr Gerard Wright, QC, acting for her, had argued that doctors could be committing a criminal offence by aiding and abetting unlawful sexual intercourse.

But Mr Justice Woolf said that prescribing the pill was a palliative against the consequences of a crime, rather than an instrument for crime itself.

"I accept that a doctor who is misguided enough to provide a girl under 16 or a man with advice and assistance with regard to contraception with the intention thereby of encouraging them to have sexual intercourse is an accessory before the fact to an offence", the judge said.

"However, I assume that will not usually be the attitude of the doctor. There will certainly be some cases, and I hope the majority, where the doctor decides to give advice and prescribe contraceptives despite the fact that he was firmly against unlawful sexual intercourse taking place, but he felt nevertheless that he had to prescribe the contraceptives because, whether or not he did so, intercourse would in fact take place."

Law Report, page 4
Leading article, page 11

British Gas doubles its profits

British Gas doubles its profits

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Domestic gas prices could rise by 4 to 5 per cent in the autumn, despite yesterday's announcement of record £665m in profits by the British Gas Corporation.

The corporation's profit was more than double the previous year's figure of £311m, and means that it has outstripped British Telecom to become the largest single profitmaking industry in the public sector.

But while the corporation announced yesterday that industrial gas prices would be frozen for a further three months until the end of the year, it was unable to give any guarantee that domestic users would not face an increase.

Sir Denis Rooke, the chairman, said that final decisions would not be taken until the Government announced the corporation's financial target for this year. This announcement is several months overdue.

British Gas is understood however to be working on the basis of a price increase in October in line with the rate of inflation. This would be between 4 and 5 per cent.

The National Gas Consumers' Council immediately issued a statement saying that it would fight any attempt to increase domestic tariffs, in view of the dramatic profits increase.

The spectacular jump in profits was achieved despite a 2 per cent drop in gas sales, and the payment of £470m to the Government in the form of the recently introduced gas levy. The accounts were prepared on a current cost (inflation-adjusted) basis. On the conventional historic cost basis the profit would have been £1,034m.

British Gas attributed the profits rise to its success in keeping down costs, and the effect of the Government's three-year programme to raise gas prices annually by 10 per cent more than the inflation rate. This has now ended.

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It was ridiculous, she said, that parents were held legally responsible for fines incurred when their under age children committed criminal offences, but were not to be told when their children were subject to illegal acts that could have horrifying consequences.

Mrs Gillick, aged 36, of Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, had sought a court declaration that her daughters would not be given contraceptives without her prior knowledge or consent. She claimed that the circular encouraged doctors to put girls

on the pill and deprived parents of the right to look after the welfare of their children.

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"However, I assume that will not usually be the attitude of the doctor. There will certainly be some cases, and I hope the majority, where the doctor decides to give advice and prescribe contraceptives despite the fact that he was firmly against unlawful sexual intercourse taking place, but he felt nevertheless that he had to prescribe the contraceptives because, whether or not he did so, intercourse would in fact take place."

Law Report, page 4
Leading article, page 11



Disappointed: Mrs Victoria Gillick and her husband Gordon after the High Court hearing in London

Ulster sacrifices 80 jobs to the flag

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Eighty workers at a Northern Ireland meat plant lost their jobs yesterday when the management closed a factory in a dispute over the flying of the Union Jack.

The management at the Moy meat plant in Co Armagh have been in a dilemma since the beginning of the month because, up or down, the flag led to walkouts by either Protestants or Roman Catholics.

The dispute began with the hoisting of the flag earlier this month but the management agreed to take it down after protests from about forty Roman Catholic workers employed in the butchery department. Angry Protestants walked out, the flag went up again, the Roman Catholics walked out.

Work at the plant, which slaughters cattle each week, came to a standstill. When Roman Catholic workers returned from the annual July 12 holiday Monday they said that unless the flag was down they would leave their jobs.

A spokesman for the Protestant workers said that they had intended to fly it until the end of next month but a compromise to take it down at the end of this month was rejected by Roman Catholics.

The spokesman said that the flag had been flown each year until 1982 when, in the interest of good relations, they agreed with a former factory manager, who was later to die in an IRA ambush, not to put the Union Jack up.

He denied a claim made on behalf of Roman Catholic workers that there was written evidence prohibiting the flying of any emblem at the plant.

The Transport and General Workers Union, which represents many of the men, is understood to be attempting to get a compromise between the workers.



Arab students die in West Bank massacre

From Christopher Walker, Hebron

Three Palestinian students were killed yesterday and 33 others wounded, some seriously, when four masked men drove up to the crowded Arab university and launched a random gun and grenade attack. Despite their Arabic headgear, the gunmen are widely suspected of having been extremist Jewish settlers.

The gravity of the incident was demonstrated by the decision of Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the new Israeli Chief of Staff, to fly to the scene by helicopter before reporting personally to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister. A new security crisis has been posed for the Israelis, who immediately ordered a special alert for all troops in the occupied territories.

Within hours, a young Palestinian girl was killed and another wounded when soldiers broke up an anti-Israeli demonstration in Nablus called in protest at events in Hebron. Israel Radio reported that the girl was killed by shots fired by Israeli soldiers after stones were thrown.

The attack was seen by many as revenge for the murder earlier this month of an 18-year-old Jewish religious student stabbed about two miles away.

Two students who escaped described to me the horror of a courtyard littered with bleeding bodies and echoing to the screams of the wounded after at least four minutes of automatic gunfire.

Mr Abraham Jamil, aged 18, a language student from Gaza, was fleeing from Hebron when I met him at the roadside shortly before the curfew. "I am trying to get home, I am afraid that the whole city will explode, there is so much anger at what was done. It was like a massacre," he said.

At that point, two other Arabs pulled up. Seeing that I was a reporter, the driver shouted in broken English: "Put this down in your book. It is the Israelis who are the terrorists now - not the Palestinians."

Another student, a 22-year-old girl from Halhoul, said: "There was smoke and noise everywhere. It was impossible to see the faces of the attackers because they were completely covered and some also wore dark glasses."

Rebels fought off, page 6

Marriage of princess recognized

By Robert Nowell

The Holy See has agreed to recognize the marriage of Prince and Princess Michael of Kent (above) for which it refused a dispensation in 1978 after which they were married in a civil ceremony in Vienna.

The Pope gave his sanction yesterday to a service of validation at which the couple will renew vows and have their marriage blessed by the Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop Bruno Heim, the apostolic pro-nuncio to the United Kingdom, will officiate at the service, a time and place for which have yet to be fixed.

In 1978, the Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz, whose 1971 marriage to Mr Thomas Troubridge, a merchant banker, was dissolved in 1977 and annulled by the Roman Catholic Church's marriage tribunals in 1978, applied for a dispensation for her marriage to Prince Michael of Kent.

It was understood then that Pope Paul VI refused his permission because of Prince Michael's stated intention to have any children brought up as members of the Church of England, as has happened.

37 die in Colombo prison attack

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Up to 37 prisoners have been killed during a fight in Colombo's Welikada jail, making it the worst incident so far in the violence sweeping the country.

The men are all said to be Tamils, convicted or detained under the country's anti-terrorism legislation.

Official confirmation of the deaths came soon after the Government said the night curfew would be extended throughout the island after widespread rioting - described by some sources as the worst for 25 years.

Filars of black smoke hung over the capital after clashes between Sinhalese and the Tamil minority. One unofficial estimate put the number of dead at more than 100. At least 30,000 Tamils are said to have been made homeless or to have fled.

Service chiefs of staff attended a Cabinet meeting called by President Jayewardene.

Reports leaving the capital depicted a largely shut-down city, heavily patrolled by security police on the lookout for rioting gangs and looters.

Hundreds of visitors stayed in their hotels in Colombo on advice from their embassies and high commissions while others waited anxiously at the airport for flights home.

Few flights were coming or going, however. Public transport was at a standstill. Those who had to move out of doors fought for such taxis as were licensed to drive.

Among those who were forced to move were members of the Indian High Commission, who went to hotels after the house of the Deputy High Commissioner was burnt down and one of his staff killed.

Here in Britain some of the 25,000 Sri Lanka Tamils blamed the start of the fighting on an incident last week in which three teenage girls at a bus-stop near Jaffna in the north of Sri Lanka were allegedly abducted and raped by soldiers. One girl was later said to have committed suicide.

They also claim another atrocity in which six schoolboys were shot and killed by troops and police in the same area.

They blame these incidents for prompting the attack by Tamil guerrillas on a Sri Lankan Army vehicle on Saturday, in which 13 soldiers were killed.

"The attack by young separatists calling themselves the Tamil Tigers, has been cited by official sources as the cause of a Sinhalese backlash against the Tamils."

Until yesterday the curfew only applied to the capital and three other areas where rioting has occurred. The blanket curfew is intended to impede movement by rioting gangs from one district to another.

Island of terror, page 6

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Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Nobody will remember the Penrith by-election unless it embarrasses the Government. A little embarrassment may be inevitable. No by-election is as easy as it seems for a governing party immediately after it has won a sweeping victory in a general election. It is harder to get the voters out again for the second time within two months, especially for the party that is not in evident need of further electoral support. Why should they bother? Voters may irritably ask themselves, particularly when the Government has called the by-election by raising Mr William Whitelaw to the Lords?

Chirpy confidence creates impression

It would be very surprising therefore, if the Conservatives won by the kind of massive majority that Mr Whitelaw used to achieve at election after election. His mantle has been passed to a Conservative of a very different stamp. In background, political style, manner and opinion, Mr David Maclean is no carbon copy of Lord Whitelaw. He is very much one of the new Conservatives: sharp, tough-minded, not just hard working but manifestly energetic. But how well will he fit into this rolling rural constituency of few towns and many villages? It is easy around Penrith to think of Lord Whitelaw's Scottish antecedents: nobody is likely to forget Mr Maclean's. Will that forever mark him as an outsider, the "visitor from Scotland", as the Liberal candidate, Mr Michael Young, likes to describe him? It is hard to be sure because this is a constituency of reserved and courteous people who would probably feel it impolite to parade such opinions in public. But watching Mr Maclean in action over the past few days, I have not noticed him expending difficulty with those he has met. At an auction mart he spoke to farmers with the familiar assurance of a man with a farming background. On the doorstep he occasionally reveals his inexperience, but his chirpy confidence seems to create a good impression. On the platform he is always articulate and sometimes eloquent. He is, in effect, an effective populist. The two questions I have most frequently heard voters raise spontaneously in this campaign are capital punishment and MPs' pay; and Mr Maclean has taken every opportunity to explain that he is of the popular side on both.

Liberals within striking distance

But apart from the inevitable difficulties of a Conservative candidate in such a by-election, Mr Maclean faces a Liberal challenge of rising confidence. Mr Young is a man of easy charm, whose manner is much more in the Whitelaw tradition, dispensing friendly assurance without needing to say too much of substance on the doorstep. If the Liberal canvassing figures are to be believed, he might even be elected. Liberals were claiming yesterday that once they had eliminated those who did not intend to vote or were undecided, the Conservative candidate had the support of 46 per cent of the electorate, the Liberals 42 per cent and Labour 10 per cent. That would certainly put Mr Young within striking distance, but canvassing returns are notoriously unreliable because so many canvassers are more optimistic than rigorous. If the Liberals were to overtake the Conservative majority of more than 15,000 at the general election it would be a remarkable achievement. If they were to reduce that majority to below 5,000 it would be enough to cause the Government quite a bit of embarrassment and to give the Alliance the shot in the arm it badly needs. A majority of between 5,000 and 10,000 would not be of much national consequence and a majority of 10,000 or more would be a moral triumph for the Government.

Clarke orders checks on GP deputizing services

By Richard Evans

Checks on doctors' deputizing services were ordered yesterday by Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health. His instruction, sent out to all family practitioner committees in England, comes after complaints by patients and MPs, and reports alleging serious deficiencies in the widely-used system. The complaints have included: inefficient organization; inexperienced or inadequately qualified deputies; poor service to patients; and excessive use of deputizing services by individual doctors. An inquiry is being held into the Southern Relief Service, the largest commercial deputizing firm in Britain, which operates throughout London and the Home Counties. In the letter to committee chairmen, Mr Clarke said that it was clear from complaints brought to his attention that in some areas the code of practice covering deputizing services "is not being followed as closely as it is intended to be". He said: "I regard the proper and effective discharge by GPs of the duties and responsibilities laid on them... to be of the utmost importance. A failure to discharge them properly can lead to an unacceptable reduction in the level of patient care." Mr Clarke has urged all family practitioner committees to ensure that they follow the code of practice and has asked them thoroughly to review their arrangements and to write to him by September with an assurance that "good practice" is being followed. Commercial services offering deputies to cover for GPs at night and weekends have developed rapidly in recent years and most GPs now use them. Mr Clarke said that doctors could not work 24 hours a day, seven days a week and they were entitled to make use of a good deputizing service if their partners or local colleagues could not cover for them. But he disclosed that MPs had told him of constituents who had "very worrying experiences" with doctors from deputizing services. "Recent press reports have highlighted complaints from other parts of the country," Mr Clarke said. "I hope this 'lightening up' exercise will ensure that doctors do not make excessive use of deputizing services and will ensure the professional competence of deputies and their suitability for the work."

Airlines win latest round in Laker fight

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Airways and British Caledonian won the latest round of their battle with Laker liquidators yesterday when the Court of Appeal granted an injunction preventing the case against them proceeding in the US courts. That reverses a ruling by Mr Justice Parker in May. But it would be reversed if, as expected, Laker interests take the case to the House of Lords. But for the present the shadow of a \$1,000m damages claim is lifted, on the primary ground, the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, made clear in a reserved judgment yesterday, that orders made by the British Government under the Protection of Trading Interests Act since Mr Justice Parker gave judgment had "rendered the issues raised by Laker in the district court action wholly untriable as between Laker and the appellants." To allow Laker to proceed with its claim in these circumstances would amount to a total denial of justice to the appellants. The judgment refers to the civil case being brought by Laker liquidators and does not affect the criminal grand jury case being brought by the US Dept of Justice largely on the strength of evidence provided by the civil case. However, the airlines already have a degree of protection against that by the British Government orders requiring them not to collaborate. Sir John said that it was so far as was known the first occasion on which an English court had prevented further prosecution or proceedings before a foreign court when there was no alternative forum in England or elsewhere. But he emphasized that it was not suggested that the US court was without jurisdiction, nor was there any criticism of its procedures. "The days are long past when the English courts and judges thought there was only one way of administering justice and that was the English way." The two nations were "cousins-in-law" and there was no hostility on the part of English courts or judges towards the US anti-trust or any other US laws. Profit after loss The Civil Aviation Authority made a £13.3m profit in the last financial year, compared with a £8m loss in 1981-82. But its chairman, Mr John Dent, said yesterday that the operating profit of £48.7m was boosted by £21.5m exchange earnings from aviation charges paid in strong dollars, £10m of which had been repaid to airlines in lower charges. More would follow. The authority is responsible for fare regulation, air traffic control and safety standards. British Airways' shuttle service suffered another blow yesterday when British Midland Airways was granted a licence to operate between London and Belfast from October. British Midland has won a 32 per cent share of the Glasgow and Edinburgh routes in recent months. Its Belfast service will have reserved seats and full meals and be £3.50 cheaper. Law Report, page 4

Labour has thirst for unity, Kinnock says

From Philip Webster Political Reporter, Penrith

Mr Neil Kinnock, front runner in the Labour leadership contest, spoke yesterday of a thirst for unity in the party and said it must never again make the mistakes of its last period in opposition. British voters were concerned about divisions in their political parties but he said they had no reason to worry on that score about the Labour Party "now or in the future". Speaking in support of Mr Lindsay Williams, the Labour candidate in the Penrith and the Border by-election, Mr Kinnock admitted that the way the party had conducted itself in a substantial period of opposition had contributed to the Conservative election victory. Labour had been left with little time to convey its case accurately and to present it in an appealing way. He said the clash last week between Mr Michael Foot and Mr Roy Hattersley was "unfortunate, but added: "That has now cleared and it demonstrates the thirst in the Labour Party for unity." Yet people were rightly worried about divisions in the Conservative and Alliance parties, he said. The Conservatives were whining and whingeing over the cuts, there was the prospect of a backbench rebellion, and the Prime Minister had been brushed aside in important votes. In the Alliance Dr David Owen was trying to replace Mr David Steel in his absence as the effective leader. Mr Kinnock agreed with Dr Owen that tomorrow's poll, which follows Mr William Whitelaw's elevation to the Lords, would give the voters a chance to take revenge for the Government's alleged broken election promises. Mr Kinnock said that people



United front: Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Lindsay Williams canvassing in Penrith yesterday.

had voted Conservative on the basis that an upturn was coming but all they had seen since was Mrs Thatcher demonstrating her determination to continue with policies that had brought industrial ruin and social decay and to go on "pouring more of the poison into the wounds". Dr Owen, who last night shared an election platform with Mr David Steel for the first time, said the by-election could best serve the interests of Britain by signalling that voters were not pawns to be sacrificed at the whim of the Tory party. The electors of Penrith and the Border had an opportunity to give a much-needed complement to the present Government which was daily demonstrating all the predictable dangers of a landslide victory. It was throwing aside its election promises like confetti. Mr Steel said that he had detected an air of excitement in the constituency. "Michael Young is poised for victory. Everything now depends on the next 48 hours, but it is going to be close." He said that the contrast between Lord Whitelaw and Mr David Maclean, the Conservative candidate, illustrated the continuing drift to the right in the Tory party. Labour and the Thatcherite Conservative party were driven by the same demon; the belief that the only thing that mattered was money. Mr Young angered the Conservatives by denouncing the failure of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, to speak in the constituency as planned on Monday night and claimed that Mr Peter Walker,



High honour: The husband and wife acting team of Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray, and a Chinese seaman who rescued eight fellow crewmen from a burning fleet auxiliary in the Falklands war were among those who received the insignia of their awards from the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.



Mr and Mrs Denison had been appointed CBE. Chin Yiu Nam, aged 34, who speaks no English, had flown with his mother from Hongkong to receive the George Medal for his action in the Sir Galahad after she was hit at Fitzroy Bay. Forty-eight men died in the Argentine attack on the ship.

Government 'in the dark' on charities

By Lorna Bourke

Taxpayers give charities an estimated £1,200m a year in tax relief and direct grants, yet the Government seems to have little idea how the money is being spent. "The Government is full of goodwill towards voluntary groups, but we think they are a bit malleable in their attitude towards them," Mr Michael Brophy, director of the Charities Aid Foundation, said. The foundation published a statistical analysis of charities' income and Mr Brophy said he had been surprised to find how little information was available to ministers and how little discussion took place. Charities are growing. Mr Brophy said. The latest edition of Charity Statistics disclosed that charities' income in 1981-82 was nearly £5,000m - almost 50 per cent higher than the net inflow into National Savings. Of that, £612, is direct grants from central and local government and £954m is investment income on which no tax is paid. The Inland Revenue estimates that a further £270m in tax relief goes to individuals contributing gifts to charity. The public's overriding concern seems to be to find a cure for cancer, with cancer charities by far the biggest single beneficiary receiving nearly £50m a year compared with less than £5m for mental health. Animal protection pulls in £25m a year with children's charities only just ahead at £30m. Charities dealing with medicine and health account for 30 per cent of all voluntary contributions compared with only 8 per cent for children's charities. Charity Statistics reveals for the first time all sources of charities' funding. Company gifts to charity have increased by 7 per cent in real value in spite of a drop in pre-tax profits. Charity Statistics (Charities Aid Foundation, £9).

FT union seeks new TUC intervention

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC will be urged today to make a fresh intervention in the two-month Financial Times strike rather than discipline the strikers' union, the National Graphical Association (NGA). Leading officials of the NGA who have been summoned to appear before the TUC general council to explain their conduct, will argue for a resumption of direct negotiations on a "no commitment" basis. Mr George Jervon, the union's national officer responsible for Fleet Street, said last night: "The NGA would welcome the TUC's involvement in persuading FT management to re-enter negotiations with the union at an early stage." Privately, the NGA has indicated that the TUC's authority should be directed towards reopening negotiations with the company - which the union insists were close to a settlement in discussions under auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas). The alternative, it is argued, could be a long and potentially damaging conflict within the Labour movement at a time when newspaper managements are seeking substantial job cuts.

London peacemakers

By a Staff Reporter

London's role as a leading international centre for private arbitration of multi-million-pound commercial disputes has increased significantly in recent years, according to a booklet published yesterday. The booklet, Arbitration in London, is described as the first definitive statement of the rules and procedures governing arbitration in London. It is published by the London International Arbitration Trust, formed in 1981 as an umbrella body for arbitration organizations. The trust estimates that about 50,000 arbitrators are appointed in London each year and 10,000 awards are made, in fields including commodities, shipping and construction. The first international arbitration counsellor was appointed last year. Among the reasons for the growth in arbitration business in London, according to the trust, is the passage of the Arbitration Act, 1979, which abolished the "special case" procedure under which the courts could intervene significantly in arbitrations. Although a limited right of appeal to the courts still exists, that is confined to questions of law. In most cases the award of the arbitrators is final and binding, with no appeal possible, the document adds.

Parliament derided by Adams

By John Witherow

Mr Jerry Adams, the Provisional Sinn Fein MP for Belfast West, yesterday strove into the House of Commons, saying he would never take up his seat in a "foreign parliament". The contrast with his last visit to London was stark. Eleven years ago he was part of a republican delegation that held secret talks with the government at a private house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. His meetings further down river yesterday with a few Labour MPs, Greater London councillors and Mr Wedgwood Benn, the former Labour MP, could hardly have been more publicized. Mr Adams, aged 34, a former barrister who was interned during the 1970s, said he had come at the invitation of Mr Ken Livingstone, the GLC leader, to "open up a dialogue with the British Government had tried to throw up around our country". He likened the republican struggle in Northern Ireland to "the nation that they say Englishmen would have felt if invaded by the Nazis", and said Mrs Margaret Thatcher had condoned the right of people to defend themselves against invasion by sending a task force to the Falklands. "If I was not in Sinn Fein I would find myself in the IRA," he said, although denying he had ever held a senior position in the organization. Of a total of 209 Labour MPs, those who attended Mr Adams' meeting were Mr Jeremy Corbyn (Islington, North) who arranged the meeting, Mr Bob Clay (Sussex, North), Miss Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood), Mr Ernest Roberts (Hackney, North and Stoke Newington), Mr Henry Cohen (Leyton) and Mr Tony Banks (Newham, North-west).

Englishman loses race bias claim

A museum custodian who claimed that he was dismissed from a job in Portmadoc, Wales, last year because he is English and cannot speak Welsh lost his case yesterday that he was a victim of racial discrimination. Mr Harold Day, chairman of an industrial tribunal in Colwyn Bay said that they accepted the Gwynedd Maritime Museum's case that ability to speak Welsh was desirable, but not a condition of the summer job, which was advertised in English. He added that Mr Anthony Sweeting, aged 47, from Pwllheli, Gwynedd, had not been promised that he would keep the job in 1982. However, Mr Sweeting had treated an unfavourable impression with the trustees by laying down improved terms and conditions which he expected.

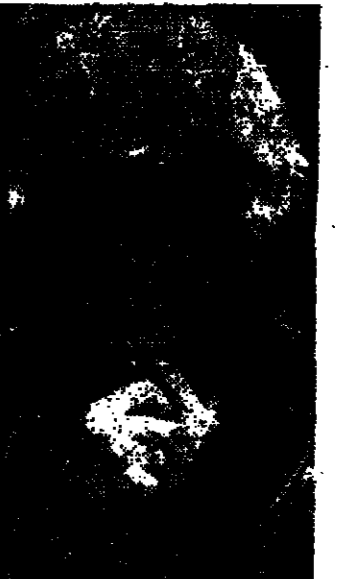
Penalty against bankrupt Best

Mr George Best, aged 36, the former international footballer, who has admitted that fast cars, alcohol and gambling has caused his downfall, failed to attend a resumed hearing of his public examination at the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday. Mr Registrar Hunt adjourned the hearing sine die saying that no good reason had been shown for his absence. That could mean that Mr Best, whose debts total £115,418, could remain bankrupt for the rest of his life.

Ban on calls to faithful

Birmingham's planners recommended yesterday that an application to use four loudspeakers to call the faithful to the city's central mosque in Balsall Heath should be rejected. Mr Graham Shaylor, the city's planning officer, said the predicted high noise level of 90 decibels at 220 yards would be likely to constitute a nuisance to residents. The social services department also objected.

Disc-jockey for the Falklands



WRAPPED UP: Tina Thackstone, aged 22, is to be a disc-jockey to the British troops in the Falklands.

She goes to Port Stanley as a Foreign Office secretary, but one of her duties will be to present a radio request show. Miss Thackstone, of Devon Road, Salcombe, in Devon, said: "It sounds like a lot of fun."

£30m van plant

Vauxhall is to invest about £30m in a project to build a new light van at its Ellesmere Port plant. The factory will also make parts for Vauxhall's new medium-size car which is to be introduced in August next year.

Band returns

Twenty-five members of Gwent youth brass band who were in a coach crash on a West German autobahn in which several people were hurt returned to Heathrow yesterday.

Overseas selling prices: Austria 9.50, Belgium 10.00, Denmark 11.00, France 12.00, Germany 13.00, Greece 14.00, Ireland 15.00, Italy 16.00, Japan 17.00, Korea 18.00, Luxembourg 19.00, Netherlands 20.00, Norway 21.00, Portugal 22.00, Spain 23.00, Sweden 24.00, Switzerland 25.00, Taiwan 26.00, UK 27.00, USA 28.00, West Germany 29.00.

Sale room Mittens for a royal baby

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

The Manchester City Art Gallery spent £580 (estimate £600 to £800) on a pair of gloves at Christie's, South Kensington, yesterday. They date from the seventeenth century and have silk cuffs embroidered with birds and flowers and "trimmed" with sequins. Gloves were well represented in the sale of embroidery and costume with a pair of baby's mittens said to have been made for little Princess Charlotte, the Prince Regent's one legitimate daughter, among the most touching items. They are made of pink muslin embroidered with pink silk and the tips with

Man shot dead by police after post office raid

From Richard Ford Belfast

A man was shot dead in a gun battle with the police in Northern Ireland yesterday when a patrol surprised two men escaping after a post office robbery. Anthony O'Hare, aged 25, of Craigavon, Co Antrim, was killed in Lurgan. The police said he had failed to stop when challenged and had fired a sawn-off shotgun at an officer. A mask and a sawn-off shotgun were found near his body. Mr O'Hare had close links with the Provisional IRA and had been released from jail last year after serving part of an eight-year sentence imposed in 1978 for robbery, arson and hijacking. Last night a man questioned by the

ADVERTISMENT
SHAH NEVER DIES
JULY 27th IRANIAN NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING
FOR
H.I.M. MOHAMMAD REZA SHAH THE GREAT
1919-1980
He Lives for ever in our hearts and we pledge our loyalty to his son
LONG LIVE H.I.M. REZA SHAH II THE PEOPLE'S SHAH
Inserted by the Society of Iranian Monarchist Students
Further information from P.O. Box 432 London, W4 4DS

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "سنة من الامل"

Jury takes 36 minutes to acquit Adamson of assaulting two girls

Peter Adamson, the *Coronation Street* actor, was cleared yesterday of indecently assaulting two girls aged eight. He said afterwards that he was "relieved that this ordeal is over".

He stared straight ahead and showed no signs of emotion as the jury foreman announced the verdicts to a packed Burnley Crown Court after a retirement lasting only 36 minutes.

But outside the court Mr Adamson, aged 53, said: "I am very relieved for my family and myself that this ordeal is over."

"I would also like very much to thank the members of the public who have supported me in their messages and kindness. At this moment I would very much like to get back to the privacy and love of my family," Mr Adamson of old Road, Bury, Greater Manchester, was then bundled into the back of a black Mercedes, accompanied by at least four staff of *The Sun* newspaper, which has bought his story for a figure estimated at £70,000.

As the car pulled away, dozens of members of the public who had been waiting outside the court were shouting: "Well done, Lea", and: "All the best".

But for Mr Adamson, who has starred as Len Fairclough in *Coronation Street* for 20 years, there will be no early return to the series, in which he has not appeared pending or during the trial.

Granada Television, makers

of the series, said: "Coronation Street story lines are written three months in advance, and there is no question of him being in the programme next week. Peter Adamson continues to be under contract to Granada and receiving his contractual fees."

Judge Lockett told the jurors: "I thank you for your attention in this case and the way you have obviously considered it in depth."

"You have during the course of seven working days listened most intently and most carefully to the evidence in this case."

The judge made an order for Mr Adamson's costs and the prosecution's costs to be paid from central funds.

Press and public surged towards the dock after the judge left the court. Mr Adamson's son, Michael, aged 29, held his hands up and motioned the press to keep away from his father who was still in the dock.

Accompanied by Mr George Carman, his defending barrister, Mr Adamson walked through the crowded entrance to the courtroom. He wiped a tear from his cheek, and as the press and public surged forward, he and his lawyers retreated to an anteroom.

Mr Adamson was alleged to have assaulted one girl aged eight at Haslingden swimming baths on April 16 and another on April 23.

The Crown had alleged that Mr Adamson indecently assaulted the two girls by touching them under their swimming costumes.

Two police officers claimed they saw him through an underwater porthole at the pool using his thumbs to assault one of the girls as he was playing with them.

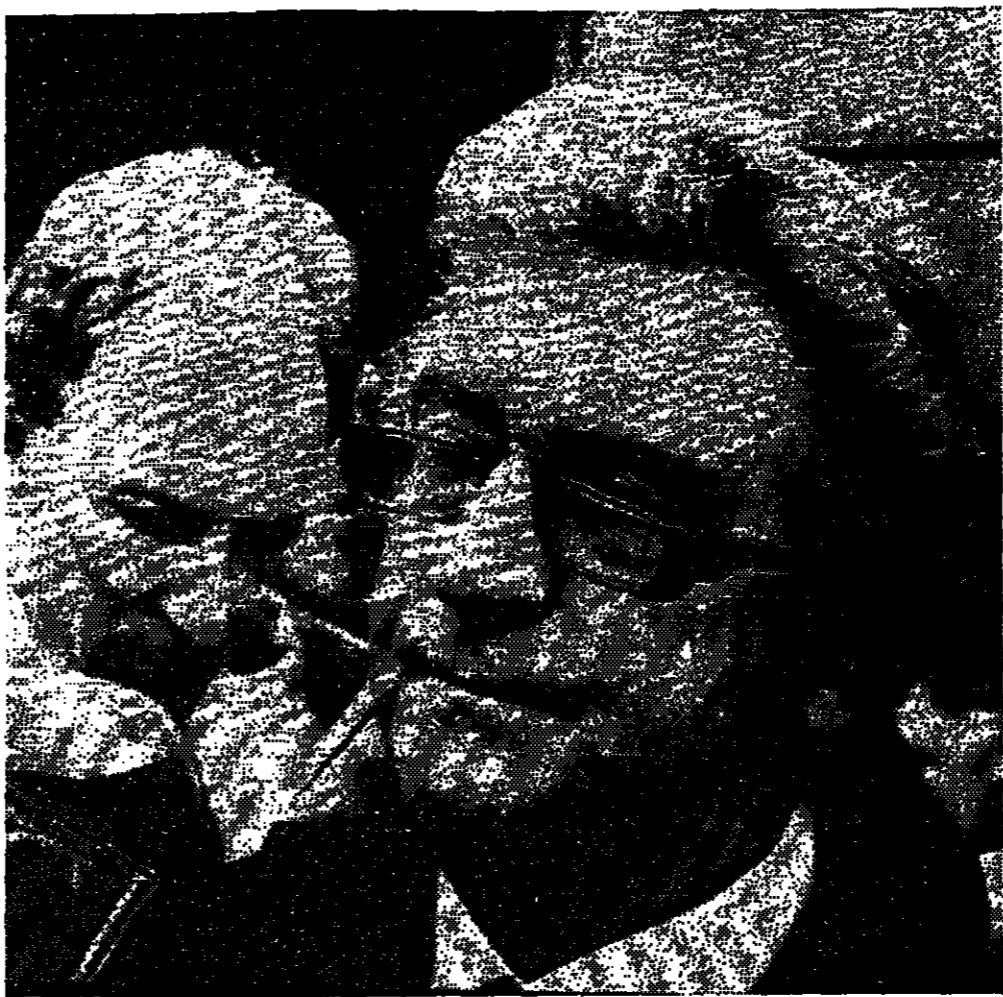
Mr Adamson maintained throughout that it had merely touched them it was merely by accident and inadvertently. In his defence he told the jury that he found the suggestions "repulsive and repugnant". He said: "I am sickened by it."

After Mr Adamson's acquittal Judge Lockett accepted apologies by the *Daily Mirror* and Independent Television News for breaches of the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

The judge said he had made an order at the start of the trial that no proceedings taken in the absence of the jury should be reported until the end of the trial.

But the *Daily Mirror* of July 20 contained a photograph of the porthole through which the two police officers alleged they saw Mr Adamson indecently assault a girl.

An ITN bulletin had carried a report about the admissibility of evidence which had been heard in the absence of the jury. ITN's reporter explained that he was out of court at the time and was unaware the jury was absent.



Mr Peter Adamson after his acquittal yesterday.

ACTOR MIRRORS MAN: In real life Mr Peter Adamson is as blunt and straightforward as his *Coronation Street* character Len Fairclough, the builder and plumber who has propped up the bar of the Rover's Return for the past 20 years.

He was born in a Liverpool chip shop, left school at 14 and worked in a solicitor's office until he was dismissed for persistently drumming with pens on a desk.

A grant from Liverpool corporation allowed him to go to the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art to take up his real love, acting, but after five months he was asked to leave.

Mr Adamson became actor and stage manager with Bury repertory at £5 a week and later joined *Coronation Street* as the builder with an image of punch-ups and pints. Then in real life he developed an alcohol problem.

He stopped drinking in 1969.

Aspinall 'not happy' with zoo safety after tiger killings

Mr John Aspinall allegedly admitted to a safety inspector that he was not entirely happy about safety at his zoo, where two keepers were mauled to death by a tigress, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Ernest Bishop, a senior inspector with the Health and Safety Executive, told Canterbury Crown Court that when he asked Mr Aspinall whether he had enough staff and keepers to ensure safety, the zoo owner said he was not entirely happy, but could not afford more staff.

Mr Aspinall's zoo company, Howletts and Port Lympne Estates, denies two summonses alleging failure to ensure the safety of employees.

A prosecution brought by the Health and Safety Executive alleges that "risks and corner-cutting" at Howletts Zoo, near Canterbury, led to the deaths of Mr Robert Wilson and Mr Brian Stocks.

Mr Bishop said Mr Aspinall told him his company had no written safety policy for the zoo. His zoo manager had been told to produce a document but "was finding it hard". This was in spite of letters from the executive.

Mr Aspinall had said there were no written safety instructions to keepers who might enter big cats' enclosures.

Mr Bishop said Mr Aspinall encouraged what was termed an organic relationship between keepers and the animals.

"He explained this as a bond between keeper and animal." He had said he would allow keepers to enter animals' enclosures alone "if the keeper was confident".

Mr John Reid, for the prosecution, has alleged that the zoo broke safety regulations by allowing keepers to enter the enclosures of big cats alone. Mr Stocks had been alone when

Zeya the Siberian tigress mauled him to death in August 1980.

The death of the second keeper five weeks later was blamed yesterday on a decision to separate the tigress and her cub.

Zeya was moved to an adjoining enclosure, leaving her cub, when Mr Wilson and two other keepers went to clean her enclosure. It was the "key to the attack" in which Zeya kept a separating fence and snapped Mr Wilson's neck, Mr Leslie Flewin, a former London Zoo keeper told the court.

"The big mistake had been made in leaving the cub in that enclosure. The cub should never have been left there."

"Big cats are lethal and powerful animals. Another mother would defend its young even if it does not want them. It might attack them itself but it would not let you attack them."

Mr Flewin said it would have been well within Zeya's capabilities to leap the fence, which the prosecution alleges was too low for safety.

Mrs Mary Branker told the court that Zeya would have been irritable while she was weaning her cub. "It is always unwise to separate a cub from its mother," she said.

"The natural instinct for the cub is to wish to be with the mother."

Zeya should have been shot after the first killing and not allowed to kill again.

"Once a tiger has realized how easy it is to kill a human it would lose its respect and be much more likely to strike again," Mrs Branker said.

The hearing continues today.

●The tiger in the photograph on page 1 of *The Times* yesterday, showing the two keepers who were killed, was not Zeya.

Christmas pudding plea fails

The European Community has ignored protests from British consumers and food manufacturers and decided to prolong a levy on imports of dried fruit which could put up the price of this year's Christmas puddings by 10 per cent.

The EEC Commission is arranging to extend for one year a minimum import price on sultanas and raisins from outside the Community, designed to protect Greek producers, Brussels officials said.

British consumers and manufacturers have argued that the system results in a "sultana mountain" of inferior quality produce while increasing the price of American, Australian, Turkish and other sultanas which the British public - the biggest dried fruit consumers in the Community - want to buy.

Composer's wife gains decree

Mrs Sarah Lloyd Webber, who was awarded a special procedure decree nisi by Judge Slat in London yesterday because of her husband's adultery, she named Miss Sarah Brightman, a former Hot Gossip dancer and singer.

Andrew Lloyd Webber who has composed several successful musicals has said he wants to marry Miss Brightman, who once danced in his hit show *Cats*.

Name of farm 'branded' on hill

A farmer who used paraquat to brand more than 1,000 of hillside area near Church Stretton with 60ft letters advertising his fruit farm was fined £200 and ordered to pay £121 costs by Shrewsbury magistrates yesterday.

Mr Timothy Corbett, aged 47, a county councillor, of the Dover House, Longnor, near Shrewsbury, admitted contravening advertisement control planning regulations.

Council housing asbestos alert

Motherwell council is to examine all of its homes after the discovery of blue asbestos in a council house wall.

The house is one of two hundred built in Lanarkshire in the late 1950s. The blue asbestos was discovered when Mr Joseph McPhillips began sanding a bathroom wall.

£1m pier plan

Southend Pier, the largest in the world, is to be restored, at a cost of £1m, made up of £200,000 from the Department of the Environment and £800,000 from the local council.

French plaque

A blue plaque to commemorate General de Gaulle and the Free French is to be placed at their Second World War headquarters in Carlton Gardens, Westminster.

Driving instructors want harder tests

A group of West Country driving instructors launched a campaign yesterday to campaign for tougher Department of Transport tests for instructors.

Within minutes of its formation in Bristol, the Association of Professional Driving Instructors attacked proposed legislation on instructor training as "too little and too late".

Mr Richard Campbell, its vice-chairman, said: "These steps will only affect new applicants and do nothing to improve the standards of 26,000 approved instructors and 2,500 trainee instructors already on the road."

Mr John Wilson, its chairman, said that the low qualification standards required by the department had allowed too many people to join the profession. There was now fierce competition over prices and "ridiculously long hours were worked". A tired driver was a danger to pupils and other road users. Good instructors were leaving and being replaced by less competent ones.

The association, which plans to become a national group, has drawn up a code of conduct for members which sets a maximum of 40 hours instruction a week. The association insists that members take the advanced driving course of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

The association says that only 50 per cent of learner drivers pass their tests despite the majority having had professional tuition.

Mr Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Transport, announced last Wednesday that a private member's Bill would be introduced by Mrs Elizabeth Peacock, Conservative MP for Batley and Spen, to improve the calibre of new driving instructors.

At present, instructors must pass a written test, a driving test, and a practical one in instruction. Mrs Peacock's Bill would seek to raise the standards of all three.

Graffiti strike threat

Workers at a Greater Manchester company are threatening to strike after a man was dismissed for allegedly writing graffiti on a lavatory wall.

A Transport and General Workers' Union official at SPD, of Golborne, near Wigan, claimed that the management dismantled the cubicle and sent it off for "expert" examination, along with handwriting specimens and a list of suspects, after the company's own efforts had failed to find the culprit.

The dismissed man, Aiden Cottrell, a warehouseman aged 21 protests his innocence. The company has refused to comment.

Demanding Mr Cottrell's reinstatement, Mr Frank Dooley, a union official, said: "In the joint agreement between management and union there is a disciplinary procedure and unless they follow it, I shall recommend a full-time dispute with official backing."

At his home in Ashton-in-Makerfield, Mr Cottrell said: "If it had not cost me my job I might laugh about it."

Plea by mistress rejected

A woman who claimed a share in the home in which she and her lover lived for nearly 20 years is entitled to nothing, the Court of Appeal ruled yesterday.

Had she and her lover married, the position would have been different. But, the judges said, it was for Parliament, not the courts, to make the law fairer to mistresses.

They ruled that Mrs Valerie Burns, aged 40, was not entitled to any share of the house in Osidge Lane, Southgate, London, where her former lover, Patrick Burns, a businessman, aged 57, remained after their relationship ended.

She had two sons by him, but moved out of their bedroom after he went on an overseas trip with a female personal assistant.

Her appeal, against a High Court ruling last year in which Mr Justice Dillon also refused to give her anything, was dismissed.

Mrs Burns acted as a wife and changed her name to Burns by deed poll.

But in cases where an unmarried couple had shared a home bought only in the name of one of them, such as that of Mrs Burns and her lover, then it was the financial contributions of the couple towards the purchase which had to be considered.

Of Mrs Burns, the judge said: "When one compares the ultimate results with what it would have been had she married and taken the appropriate steps under the 1973 Matrimonial Causes Act, I think that she can justifiably say that fate has not been kind to her."

Union protests at crew's treatment

Seven merchant seaman who were moved to Army barracks for 48 hours while their gas tanker was taken over by Kent police and the Special Air Service Regiment for an anti-hijacking exercise, will return to the vessel this morning amid a growing controversy over their treatment.

The National Union of Seamen said the crew of the 1,500-ton Tankerman were given one hour to leave the vessel after it docked at Chatham on Monday. They were then taken in Army vehicles to the Royal School of Military Engineering's sergeant's mess at Chatham Barracks near Rochester where they stayed as "guests". The union said yesterday: "They were given shirts and ties to make them look respectable for the mess."

The union discovered what had happened after a local official, who responded to a telex from a crew member about pay, went to Chatham. An official complaint has been lodged with the Ministry of Defence and the ship's owner by Mr James Slater, general secretary of the union, over the crew's treatment.

A union official will meet the crew today. The union said: "We want to know if, being civilians, they were allowed the liberty to which they are entitled. To get virtually arrested by the authorities, like they were, is not on."

Mr Gerald Lever, assistant managing director of Rowbottom Tanking, the ship's owners, said yesterday: "The men were most certainly not arrested. Those who wanted to go home were allowed to do so."

Kent police said yesterday that the crew members had been told of the exercise in advance.

As the dispute continued the SAS, the Special Boat Squadron and Kent police carried on with what had become a much publicized security exercise in Chatham dockyard.

German police link

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

British detectives are unlikely to interview Herr Fritz Witte the West German tourist who was in Edinburgh when Caroline Hogg, aged five, disappeared on July 8, Leicestershire police said yesterday. It is probable that the West German police at Dortmund will interview Herr Witte, a school teacher, on their behalf.

Another line of inquiry appeared to have ended when a man approached Scottish police and said he was probably the person seen with a young girl at

Parachute casualties fill wards

A spate of casualties from weekend charity parachute drops has led to a surgeon suspending his routine operating schedule.

Four amateur parachutists from a club in Thruxton, Hampshire, suffered fractures on Sunday, bringing to 13 the club casualty list in the past month.

Mr Francis Moynihan and orthopaedic consultant at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, said yesterday: "We can not go on like this. All the beds are full. Some parachutists have major fractures, and one has lost a leg. It is appalling, something must be done to halt this alarming list of casualties."

The hospital authorities are to ask the British Parachute Association to "bring pressure to bear" on the Thruxton club to review its weekend training methods.

Mr Barry Bias, a training instructor with the Thruxton club, said: "I don't think the number of casualties is such a high statistic. Fine Weather had encouraged people to come out parachuting and many of them were doing sponsored charity jumps."

Some 2,300 jumps had been made in June and July, compared with 1,800 in June, July and August last year.

There was no question of people being unprepared for jumping.

Church says 'No' to bells and £19,000

By Craig Seton

Mr Joseph Seaman, aged 92, wanted to leave something to his local church so that he could be remembered after his death. Now, after a disagreement over his wishes, the church has lost most of its belfringers, one of its oldest worshippers, and the prospect of bequests totalling £19,000.

Mr Seaman, a widower, decided to give £9,000 to St George's church at Wembdon, Bridgwater, Somerset, for two new bells and to leave another £10,000 in his will for the church authorities to spend as they wished. However, the parochial church council decided that the £9,000 could be better spent.

When Mr Seaman was told he withdrew the offer of the money for the bells, decided to change his will to cut out the £10,000 bequest, and told the Rev Peter Grist, the vicar, that he would have nothing more to do with the church.

Six of St George's belfringers, who had been delighted at the prospect of increasing the number of bells from six to eight, have resigned.

Mr Seaman, a retired decorator and undertaker, said: "It was an insult. The idea was that it would have been in my memory for years to come and we had even started getting estimates and had the church tower tested."

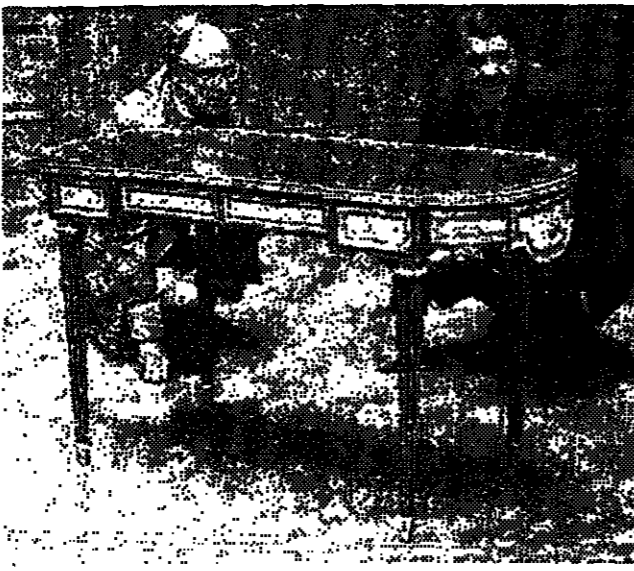


Table talk: Mr Hugh Roberts, furniture director of Christie's (left) and Mr John Floyd, chairman examining the desk of the Tsaritsa (right) (Photograph by Bill Warhurst).

Tsaritsa's desk may set £1m record

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

In May 1784 the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, later Tsar Paul I, and his wife Maria Feodorovna, paid an incognito visit to Paris. Posing as the "Comte et Comtesse du Nord", they dropped in on Daguerre, the leading furniture supplier of the day, and spent a small fortune. Someone had presumably alerted him to their creditworthiness in advance.

The exquisite tulipwood desk, encrusted with Sèvres porcelain plaques which they bought for their bedroom, is to be sold at Christie's on December 1, and could well prove the first piece of furniture to top the £1m mark at auction.

The exquisite tulipwood desk, encrusted with Sèvres porcelain plaques which they bought for their bedroom, is to be sold at Christie's on December 1, and could well prove the first piece of furniture to top the £1m mark at auction.

Christie's will not disclose the name of the present owner. But it is an open secret that it belongs to Mr Habib Sabet, and Iranian businessman.

He built a replica of the

Woman hid lover's body under stairs

From Tim Jones Swanssea

A young mother who killed her lover with an axe and kept his body in a home-made coffin beneath the stairs for four months walked free yesterday after Swansea Crown Court was told how she had been brutalized, hit and humiliated.

Miss Llinos Marian Evans, aged 27, denied murder but admitted the manslaughter of Mr Robert John Ellis, aged 35, at their council home in Sliam, Dyfed.

Mr Justice Leonard put her on probation for three years, saying: "You clearly suffered greatly, not only in body but in spirit by physical cruelty and by conduct designed to reduce you to a state of total humiliation."

Mr Gareth Williams QC, for Evans, said that Mr Ellis had abused and brutalized her. "He made her strip naked in front of the children and forced her to eat from the floor made her eat her own vomit and made her lick his boots. There is no one who cannot feel the deepest pity for this woman."

He said that apart from his brutality, Mr Ellis would wait until her two young children were asleep and then punch them awake.

Evans told the police: "I was petrified, I just did not want him to hit me again and again." She said she went upstairs while he slept and hid him on the head with a frying pan. "He turned around and looked at me. I had never seen so much hatred and evil in those eyes. He started to get up. I ran downstairs into the kitchen and got an axe. I went back upstairs and hid him on the head."

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Despite prolonged enquiry we have found no reference anywhere, even in established religions, which account for this arising. It is therefore clear that the Emin requires from all who approach a thorough-going realism; and it is because this has never been offered from the media that press-coverage of the Emin has been so totally inaccurate.

Where this arising will lead from this time it has not been possible for us to state and we therefore make no claim to any stature or worth other than by way of presenting the evidence of the results, trends and vigour of the last ten years.

A booklet setting out in detail the history, work and results of the Emin will be sent on receipt of a large stamped addressed envelope. Please send to: The Emin Foundation, 218 New Kings Road, London SW6 4XE. 01-788 9319

سكنا من الاصل

PARLIAMENT July 26 1983

£14m for six more urban development schemes

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, announced during a debate on the third reading of the Local Authorities (Expenditure Control) Bill in the House of Lords...

Time for others to cut back STEEL QUOTA

The British steel industry's output quota under the European Steel and Coal Community is to be increased by 380,000 tonnes per year...

Tight control of council spending

Local authorities should have no doubt of the strength of the Government's commitment to control their expenditure...

Anger over subsidy for Danish shipyard

The circumstances surrounding the placing of an order for a trawler by a British company with a Danish shipyard have caused a storm of anger...

Queen's Bench Division

Doctors can give Pill to under-16s

Dr Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority. The House of Lords has ruled that doctors can give the contraceptive pill to under-16s...

Government reviewing regional policy

PM's QUESTIONS

The Government is reviewing regional policy, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said...

Retirement

A motion asking the Speaker Mr Bernard Weatherill to convey to Sir Charles Gorman, on his retirement...

Talks on the transfer of pensions

The problem of occupational pension schemes hindering mobility of labour is to be the subject of a conference in September...

Law Report July 27 1983

Laker's US action against British airlines untriable

British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd and Others. The House of Lords has ruled that Laker's US action against British airlines is untriable...

New body to take over Tube and buses in London

This removes all democratic control from the running of London Transport. Pensioners' concessionary fares will be adversely affected...

Drug firms to cut bill to NHS

The £2.5m is less than the total amount of excess profits the drugs companies have made since Mr Fowler became Secretary of State...

Court of Appeal

Laker's US action against British airlines untriable

Continuation of the Laker Airways case, detailing the lower court proceedings and the House of Lords' decision.

Hunt: Politically-motivated face experiments

Mr John Hunt (Ravensbourne C.) was unanimous in his proposals. The proposals will be welcomed in the borough of Bromley and Greater London...

Health Service

The annual total involved in the drug industry agreement to reduce the National Health Service drugs bill to £25m...

Court of Appeal

Laker's US action against British airlines untriable

Continuation of the Laker Airways case, detailing the lower court proceedings and the House of Lords' decision.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Brita rest discu' and 'MUSTOM'.

Small Arabic text at the bottom left.

Small Arabic text at the bottom right.

Britain and China will resume Hongkong discussion next week

Peking (Reuters) - British and Chinese officials described their latest round of talks yesterday on the future of Hongkong as useful and agreed to meet again next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The discussions began last September when China announced that it intended to regain sovereignty over the territory, most of which is ruled by Britain under a 99-year lease which expires in 1997.

A British Embassy spokesman said Sir Percy Cradock, the Ambassador who is leader of the British team, and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, would visit London next month for consultation.

He said they were likely to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, Junior Minister of Staff at the Foreign Office, who has special responsibility for the colony, and possibly Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Both British and Chinese officials said no change was expected in their negotiating teams for next week's talks.

which would be their last meeting until September.

Mr Qi Huaiyuan, head of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said: "The two sides have had two more useful days of talks."

"They will meet again to resume these talks on August 2 and 3 in Peking, after which there will be a recess of some weeks. Talks will recommence in September."

Sir Edward took part in the talks this week and last month as part of the British delegation and not as a representative of Hongkong. Peking does not recognize his right to speak for the colony's population of 5.2 million, most of whom are Chinese.

Hongkong Island, the business heart of the colony, and the tip of Kowloon peninsula were ceded to Britain in perpetuity; but these areas are not considered viable without the leased New Territories.

China, in any case, does not recognize the validity of any of the treaties, which it says were signed under duress by the crumbling Manchu empire.

Chinese leaders have frequently said they plan to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hongkong. But many Hongkong residents are sceptical, saying Peking has given little indication of how it plans to achieve this.

The present phase of talks is officially described as more detailed than those which started last September, informed Hongkong sources in Peking said the earlier round was deadlocked at one stage in over the highly sensitive issue of sovereignty.

But the two sides had since set this aside and agreed to discuss technical issues concerning the future administration of the territory.

Uncertainty over the future of Hongkong has caused serious jitters on the colony's stock markets and in June the Hongkong dollar sank to a record 7.73 against the US dollar.

It has since recovered and traded yesterday at 7.19 to the US dollar and stocks rose on a wave of speculative buying.



Crash aftermath: Scene near Avignon after the Nice-Paris express was derailed

Teenagers die in rail crash

Barbentane, France (AP) - A broken axle was the apparent cause of a train derailed yesterday in southern France that killed four Canadian teenagers and injured 24 other passengers on board an overnight Nice-Paris express.

The train, carrying about 500 passengers, was travelling at 85 mph when two carriages derailed at the small Barbentane train station, seven miles south east of Avignon in the Provence countryside.

A scene of panic followed. Blood-stained pillows, sleeping bags and suitcases flew through the air when two sleeping carriages flipped over. About 66ft of rail was twisted in the air to a height of 13ft by the force of the shock, while the last two carriages battered the station platform.

"It was an apocalyptic scene," one rescue worker said. "Many of the injured were taken off the train while they were in the midst of receiving blood transfusions."

Authorities rushed 150 rescue workers, 20 doctors and 15 ambulances to the scene to care for the injured and help evacuate the passengers, most of whom were sleeping when the accident occurred at 1.15am, four hours after the train had left Nice.

"I was shaken awake by the vibrations that got stronger and stronger, then the brutal stop," a passenger who escaped serious injury said. "We were then showered with falling suitcases."

The Canadian Embassy in Paris identified the four dead as Patricia Paquin, Marie

Basile, Lian Jones and Carole Powell, all women aged between 17 and 20.

Embassy officials said the four, and 25 other Canadian students, were in the carriage that suffered the most damage. Another group of Canadians had tickets for the train, but arrived at Nice after it had pulled out.

● PARIS: Storms which have swept France over the past ten days, have left ten people dead, injured dozens and caused tens of millions of pounds of damage to crops and livestock. (Diana Geddes writes).

Camp-sites on the west coast have been particularly hard hit. North-west of La Rochelle, three campers were killed by falling trees and six injured as storms ripped apart their tents.

Falklands offensive by junta at UN

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentine Foreign Ministry officials are preparing a new diplomatic offensive over the Falkland Islands, focused on the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, due in September.

They hope to repeat and possibly harden last year's UN resolution, which called on Britain and Argentina to enter peaceful negotiations on sovereignty.

Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the UN Secretary-General, sent Notes to both governments last week asking them to set out their positions in the light of last year's resolution. The officials said that Argentina would reply in the next few days.

Señor Juan Aguirre Lanari, the Foreign Minister, was due back yesterday from Caracas, where he attended celebrations to mark the bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bolívar.

During his stay in Venezuela, he commented that last year's resolution "has not yielded fruit", but added: "We are committed, with the support of our brother Latin American countries, and the favourable

vote of other members of the international community, to arrive at a negotiated solution to this dispute over sovereignty."

Admiral Ruben Franco, the Argentine Navy commander, who was also in Caracas for the Bolívar bicentenary, said: "Let no one doubt that we will return to the Malvinas (Falklands). There is now no room in America, or in the world, for usurpation and colonialism."

As part of its strategy, the Argentine Foreign Ministry is inviting representatives of the opposition political parties to attend the next UN General Assembly.

Last year, the vote on the resolution was taken in early November. If this timetable is repeated, the vote this year will come after Argentina's general election, which due on October 30.

The intention is to show that the Argentine Government's position is shared by victors at the polls. The Foreign Ministry hopes that representatives of the two main parties, the Peronists and the radicals, will be present at the UN.

Glut strengthens Soviet hand in grain talks

Vienna (Reuters) - The United States and the Soviet Union opened two days of talks in Vienna yesterday on US grain supplies to the Soviet Union, with a world glut putting the latter in a strong position.

American officials have said negotiations are likely to be long and hard, with little prospect of early agreement at this session, the third round of talks on renewing the accord.

Mr Boris Gorbachev, the Soviet Deputy Trade Minister, a veteran of grain negotiations who is again leading his country's delegation, expressed hope that the two sides would reach agreement at this round.

"I hope this will be the last time. We will do our best," he told reporters as he arrived at the Soviet trade mission, where the talks are taking place.

● MOSCOW: American negotiators may find that they have overestimated the Soviet demand for imported grain this year, according to Western economic experts in Moscow (Richard Owen writes).

The current agreement expires at the end of September.

At the last round of talks in Moscow a month ago the United States tried to persuade the Russians to increase their import commitments. At present the Soviet Union is obliged to purchase six million tonnes of American grain a year.

Experts say that despite the endemic problems of Soviet agriculture, including badly maintained machinery, inadequate storage and fertilizer shortages, this year's harvest should be better than expected thanks to almost ideal weather conditions. Following a series of bad harvests Moscow stopped publishing statistics, but Western estimates put this year's crop at more than 200 million tonnes.

This still leaves a shortfall of about 34 million tonnes, but with a world glut and the expected good harvest at home the Soviet Union can afford to cut back on imports, experts say.

Last week Soviet officials told a visiting Argentine trade delegation that Russia would not need to buy more than the 4.5 million tonnes to which it is committed.

Warning to Japan on defence role

From Richard Hanson Tokyo

Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, said in Tokyo yesterday that his Government does not favour a stepping-up of Japan's defence role.

"Australia would be concerned if - either as a result of external pressure or internal decision - there were a shift in Japan's basic defence posture, or a dramatic acceleration of defence spending", he said at the end of two days of talks.

Mr Hayden appears to have chosen a deliberately moderate view of how Japan's defence capabilities should develop.

"Australia would also be concerned if Japan were to attempt to develop a regional security role. This would have a destabilizing effect on the Asia-Pacific region", he declared.

He did say, however, that his statement on defence did not mean that he thought Japan was about to take actions which would worry Australia.

Rain brings some relief to S Africa

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Drought-stricken South Africa is rejoicing after a weekend of widespread heavy rain. In some areas, more rain fell than in the past 18 months.

The rain, accompanied by falling temperatures and gale-force winds on the south coast, failed to end the drought, which is considered to be the worst this century.

It has devastated the maize crop, the staple food of thousands of blacks in impoverished rural areas and the country's main farm export.

Deaths related to malnutrition have increased sharply, and about two million tonnes of maize will have to be imported.

The rain has come too late to save the maize crop, but agricultural experts said it should prevent further deterioration in sugar and wheat crops.

The southern coast industrial town of East London was one of the wettest places in the country over the weekend. Winds gusting up to 70 mph tore off roofs and uprooted trees.

The rain brought little comfort to Durban residents, who have suffered stringent water rationing.

Portuguese army chief faces sack

From Our Correspondent Lisbon

President Eanes of Portugal has been asked by the Government to dismiss General Amadeu Garcia Dos Santos the Army Chief of Staff, whom he appointed two years ago. The request seems likely to widen the breach between the President and the government of Dr Mario Soares.

No official reason for the dismissal has been made public, but after a meeting yesterday of top army generals, including General Garcia Dos Santos, with Dr Soares said that he had been told by government members that the decision had been a political one.

Señor Mota Pinto said that the dismissal, had been by a unanimous decision based exclusively on the officer's qualifications. Four other generals were confirmed in their posts.

General Garcia Dos Santos, who is 47 and a former professor in Lisbon's military academy, played a prominent role in the Army coup that restored democracy to Portugal on April 25, 1974.

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THE ARTS

Theatre
An idiom joyously relished

Cassie McFarlane: a life of gossip and disconnection



Smile Orange Tricycle

For the average London spectator, the Tricycle's latest attraction offers as much entertainment as a production in Plautus to the average Hamburger. It is close enough to Home Counties English for anybody to get the slow bits; but as soon as the company start having fun then you are left out in the cold—unless you are at home with West Indian patois.

Trevor Rhone's piece may have been a smash hit at Jamaica's Barn Theatre in 1970, and may rank as a classic farce with its own public. But all I can safely claim for *Smile Orange* is that it points the way to *Fanny Towers*. Set in a matchwood tourist hotel adjoining the island's airport, it spends two action-packed hours itemizing all the ills hoteliers are heir to.

Miss Brandon (Cassie McFarlane) on the front desk devotes her life to telephone gossip and cutting off incoming calls. The under-manager lives in a perpetual sweat of officious panic. Cyril, the kitchen boy, obediently obeys everybody in sight and makes a mess of everything he touches. And two waiters, led by the system-beating Ringo, run the place for their own advantage and profit.

Irving Wardle
Awesomely moral

Beau Brummell
St James's, Piccadilly

This year's Piccadilly Festival offers, in addition to lunchtime and evening concerts in St James's Church, this entertaining little one-man show staged in the church's Wren Coffee House by its south entrance in Jermyn Street. With the audience at candlelit café tables so close that I hoped we might be offered a pinch of the Brummell snuff, the interior's severe modernity and harsh lighting do not help Paul Alexander, but his confidence and style quickly conquer the environment.

Like a Restoration comedy hero, he enters in *déshabillé*, with a "blue devils" hangover and gout so acute that his toe cannot bear the touch of talc. We then have the fascinating of watching this creature wash, splash itself with cologne and dress itself, winding the snowy cravat round the specially designed superstarched collar, gradually shuddering the head into it to produce a natural pattern of creases.

Dance
Light in the dark

Giselle
Festival Hall

Festival Ballet opened its South Bank summer season on Monday with Mary Skeaping's production of *Giselle*. The general view is that this staging is an exemplar of romantic period style, so I must manfully try to suppress my heretical thoughts that it is long-winded, with many irrelevant added details that obscure the main plot, while vital issues such as how Hilarion dies are skipped over.

I hope that before the next performance someone will have found time to put the execrable lighting to rights. A cut-out gauze cloth that should be invisible was ingeniously emphasized all through Act I, and in Act II the dawn passed unnoticed after a night when the alternation of light and dark had been as frequent as it was purposeless.

Several casts are to play the leading roles during the week. Elisabetta Terabust, the first of the Giselles, acted with a touching sincerity and, perhaps more important, an obvious awareness of why things were happening. Some of her footwork was smudgy but her dancing is nicely presented.

Jay Jolley, in his last few weeks with Festival before joining the Royal Ballet, made an apt partner for her: clear and sympathetic in his acting, and his dancing carefully phrased, although, like his ballerina, his strength lies in expressiveness rather than virtuosity. They make a good match, both with dark good looks, both romantic in style, and Jolley will not necessarily find himself better partnered in his new job.

It is unusual, and not unwelcome, to see the Prince of Courland so affable as Terry Hayworth makes him. Casting Ben van Cauwenbergh (who usually plays romantic leads) as Giselle's unsuccessful village suitor Hilarion ought to be a good idea, and could yet be so with more work on the detail and motivation of his role.

Virginie Alberti danced her harvest solo prettily. Matz Skoog started his well but did not sustain his strength. Manola Ascensio made the ghostly Queen of the Willis unnecessarily arid, and there was some unconvincing acting from most of her victims. Incidentally, when Giselle's mother is pattering through her traditional and largely uncomprehended mime about the Will legend, it looks crazy to point at her own front door in indicating their accustomed haunts.

John Percival

Nigel Hawthorne has just completed his final stint as Permanent Secretary to the Department of Administrative Affairs in the BBC television series *Yes Minister*. Now he is not sure he enjoys the feeling the Royal Shakespeare Company's Barbican headquarters seems to engender in some of its actors of being a "glorified civil servant". He has joined the company to play Orgon in Christopher Hampton's new translation of Molière's *Tartuffe*, directed by Bill Alexander, which opens at the Pit tomorrow. It will not be farcical.

"In the past, audiences have been very suspicious about French plays, and the translators truncated Molière's long and complicated speeches to make them acceptable to English ears", says Hawthorne. "We were concerned that the production should be a genuine version, rather than taking the original idea and turning it into a funny play. It is not in rhyming couplets but blank verse, in order to keep it as near as possible to Molière's words."

"The basis of good comedy is truth, so the more real the situation is, the funnier. You don't need arbitrary business and jokes. Underneath there is an extraordinary emotional situation, in which Orgon, an ordinary middle-class family man, has invited into his house a religious nut, who is also a con-man. The more he is warned, the more obstinate he becomes that the man should remain in their lives. When the moment of realization does arrive, it is almost too painful to watch."

Tartuffe is designed to run in repertoire with Bulgakov's *Molière*, which is transferring from the Other Place at Stratford. The Bulgakov play shows *Tartuffe* as a contributory factor in Molière's own downfall, and draws parallels to the artist in any repressive society. Antony Sher, who plays the title roles in both plays, is a compatriot of Hawthorne from South Africa. They lived within four miles of each other in Cape Town, though they rarely talk about it, because they feel estranged from the

Clare Colvin meets Nigel Hawthorne, who opens in *Tartuffe* at the Pit tomorrow
The reality of humour



country. Hawthorne recently returned there to find, despite window-dressing, the feeling of hopelessness worse than ever.

It was not the political situation, so much as the need to be an actor, which first brought Hawthorne to England. He worked with Joan Littlewood in the latter days of her time at Stratford East when she was beginning to get disenchanted. Although the magic was there, so was "the other side, which was depressingly careless

and recklessly bad, yet the way she worked and thought remained with me". He became involved in Royal Court productions, as Prince Albert in *Early Morning*, the last Edward Bond play to be banned by the Lord Chamberlain, in other Bond plays, Christopher Hampton's *Total Eclipse* and John Osborne's *A Sense of Detachment*.

However, acclaim really arrived in the Seventies for performances in Michael Frayn's *Clouds*, in which he was a supposedly hard-nosed reporter on a facility trip to Cuba, and Peter Nichols's *Privates on Parade* as Major Flack, the bone-headed commander who lectures the troops on godliness while the Japanese advance on Singapore. He was not in the film of the play — an understandable decision, he says, as at the time of casting it was John Cleese's name that raised the money. But it would have been nice to have been told before it was actually announced in the newspapers.

After *Tartuffe*, plans are undecided. There will only be another *Yes Minister* if the writers, Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn, feel that they can find a new way of approaching the series, bearing in mind that they have made all the jokes they can about the present situation. It has been a critical and popular success, but neither author wants to go over old ground again.

Now in his mid-fifties, Hawthorne is beginning to question whether he wants to remain in the theatre, which he finds less to his taste than filming. "I keep asking what I am doing dressing up every night, and it all seems a bit silly. I enjoy working for the camera because you are not stuck with it night after night. You don't have to have constant loyalty to it. You can do it once and you don't even have to watch it. I used to love my theatre days, the magic and make-up and pretending, but suddenly these things seem a little empty, and you wonder what you are doing it for. It is like waking up after a nice dream and thinking, now it's daylight I can see through it."

Promenade Concert
Imposing success

BBCSO/Pritchard
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Whether because of the Prommers' traditional adventurousness of spirit, or whether because of the prospect of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony after the interval, there was a very good house on Monday night for the first Prom performance of Alexander Goehr's large-scale choral work *Babylon the great is fallen*. It had been due for a hearing at the Proms in 1980, in the part of the season that was cancelled because of the Musicians' Union dispute.

Perhaps the BBC Symphony Chorus, for whose fiftieth anniversary it was written, has grown in familiarity with the work and confidence in its idiom since the first performance. I found it much more imposing and successful than muted reports of the premiere had suggested.

Goehr's style of choral writing is monumental, but it is also beautifully precise, recalling the scrupulousness of Stravinsky's neo-classical music — a connexion which the Bachian working of the counterpoint makes explicit. Since the premiere, Goehr has added a racy little chorale prelude on "In Gott allein" between the third and fourth movements which gives a much-needed lift

after the 17-minute seriousness of "Ecce ascendimus", with its perky high clarinet, chattering strings and sober trombone chorale, it presents a newly vigorous Goehr.

Elsewhere, the slow tread of the music was calmly, rather effectively projected by Sir John Pritchard's unfussy direction, though some problems of balance, notably the emergence of the choir's "ecce" in the third movement under a blaring brass chord, had not been solved. There are some refreshingly clear, transparent sonorities in the orchestral interludes, though I still feel (as with Goehr's recently performed *Psalm 4* trilogy) that the rhythmic profile is not very strong.

Apart from some problems with the machine-gun declamation of "ecce, ecce" in the first movement, the Symphony Chorus sang with splendid unanimity — the cries of "sciam" in the second movement, which trail whining high woodwind and strings behind them, were vivid.

The most affecting moment, however, was the end. 51 minutes in: from a particularly dense section of choral writing there is a yearning climax on "usque ad summum caeli", a whispered "oratio" and a dense chromatic orchestral postlude which fades to an F minor close

Nicholas Kenyon

TEN SUCCESSFUL YEARS...

The Annual Report and Accounts of the British Gas Corporation, published on July 26th, covers the tenth complete financial year since the Corporation came into being on January 1st, 1973. During a decade which saw two international oil crises and far-reaching changes in the pattern of Britain's energy production and consumption, gas has made a vast and increasing contribution to the nation's energy needs and economic well-being.

GROWING SHARE OF ENERGY MARKET
Gas sales are almost 50 per cent higher than they were at the start of the decade, and gas now supplies over 40 per cent of all the heat used in Britain (excluding fuel used for transport). Over 2 million more households have gas now compared with ten years ago; more than half of all domestic gas customers now have central heating; and the fact that the gas share of the domestic fuel market is now over 56 per cent is evidence of a major advance in the standards of comfort enjoyed by British people generally in their homes. In the industrial and commercial markets, too, the popularity of gas has increased — roughly a third of all the heat used by industry and business is now supplied by gas.

INVESTMENT AND EXPLORATION—AND BENEFITS FOR BRITISH INDUSTRY
The massive investment required to meet the growing demand for gas is entirely self-financed. Some £4,000 million will be spent over the next five years — providing much-needed business for British firms, and creating many thousands of jobs. This year, the gas people are mounting an ambitious exploration programme, with five separate drilling rigs in operation — and every confidence that new discoveries will be made. The biggest single gas project is the development of the Morecambe Bay gas field off the

Lancashire coast. Capital investment of £525 million to March 31 represents about half of what is needed to develop the field, and over 80 per cent of this huge sum has gone on contracts with British firms.

PROFITS FOR BRITAIN
British Gas made a current cost operating profit of £663 million in 1982/3, and the Corporation has exceeded the minimum financial target set by the Government. It also bettered the performance target agreed with the Government by reducing its net trading costs in real terms.

Much of the profit will be ploughed back into the business and thus ensure customers' gas supplies and services into the future. But a considerable sum is set aside to pay Corporation Tax and, with the cost of the gas levy and other taxes, payments to the Treasury totalled £667 million in the last financial year.

THE FUTURE
The most important benefit that British Gas activities bring is the provision of reliable, efficient, environmentally acceptable and competitively-priced energy supplies.

The gas people's investment, research and exploration programmes will help to ensure the continued availability of clean, controllable gas far into the future—for the good not only of customers, but of the nation as a whole.

	1973/74	1982/83	
Sales of gas (million therms)	11,487	16,463	+ 4,976
Number of customers	13,532,000	15,821,000	+ 2,289,000
Number of employees	103,400	103,300	- 100
Therms sold per employee	111,100	159,400	+ 48,300
Customers per employee	131	153	+ 22

...FROM THE GAS PEOPLE BRITISH GAS

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PARENTS AND THE PILL

When a girl who is under sixteen presents herself at a clinic or surgery and asks for the pill...

Despite being firmly against the commission of unlawful sexual intercourse, the doctor might nevertheless take place and conclude that the provision of contraceptives would be in the best interest of the girl...

Several issues fell to be decided in her action. It was argued for Mrs Gillick that since sexual intercourse with a girl who is under sixteen is a criminal offence...

The judge assumed however that that would not usually be the attitude of the doctor.

It is at that point that uneasiness with the outcome of this case stirs. Medical and administrative practice, now upheld by the law, admits the substitution of the doctor's judgment for the parents' judgment in certain classes of case concerning the moral and emotional development of the child...

The reason of public interest that stands behind this interference derives from the fact that there are an appreciable number of girls under sixteen who have sexual intercourse and some of them are not amenable to the dissuasion of their parents, or probably of any other counsellor, and that it is better that they should receive contraceptive advice and treatment than that they should be exposed to the consequence of pregnancy and a possibly greater risk of venereal disease...

It also fell to be decided whether a girl under sixteen is legally capable of giving consent to medical treatment. The question has not been ruled upon before. No statute decides it. The judge declined to be absolute. The fact of her age, he said, does not automatically mean that she cannot give her consent to any treatment. It would depend on the child's maturity and understanding and the nature of the treatment...

For most of those unemployed there are just no wealth-producing occupations open, and on moral, social and economic grounds fairer sharing of the burden of recession - aggravated and prolonged as it currently is by the advance of automation - should surely have priority in the plans of any government.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, A. E. De BARR, 82 Rosewood Lane, Higher Hunsfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire. July 22.

Mrs Enid Macbeth, of Stock, Essex, asked how a Labour daily would deal with the NGA, Higher Hunsfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire. July 22.

Sharing burden of the recession

From Mr A. E. De Barr. Sir, Terence Beckett and the CBI call for extra cuts in state spending and a reduction in public service employment of 360,000; otherwise, they say, there is a real danger that taxation will rise. From one point of view they may well be right but what they are, in effect, saying is that unless the spending power of those 360,000 persons and their families is drastically reduced in this way, part of the burden of recession will have to be carried by those still in employment by way of increased taxation.

For some people redundancy and unemployment may provide the incentive to start up the new, small, industries upon which the future of our economy seems likely increasingly to depend; for others they may provide the incentive to move into jobs in which they can be more productively employed. It would be a mistake to remove these stimuli by too much cushioning of unemployment, but there seems to be little danger of that.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully, A. E. De BARR, 82 Rosewood Lane, Higher Hunsfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire. July 22.

New Labour daily

From Mr Reginald Noquet. Sir, There was a significant juxtaposition at the foot of "Letters to the Editor" in last Saturday's issue (July 16).

One thing is certain: a new Labour daily (very desirable in itself) will not be able to afford their services. Yours faithfully, REGINALD NOQUET, 5 Cauldron Crescent, Swanage, Dorset. July 20.

Matrimonial links

From the Reverend Mervyn Tower. Sir, I am not sure that the remarks made by Mr Longley about Catholic Marriage Tribunals (July 18) made sufficiently clear the following distinction:

1. A valid marriage ratum et consummatum is indissoluble in the eyes of the Catholic Church. Only in very special circumstances, as Mr Longley points out, are the Pauline and Petrine privileges invoked to dissolve such a marriage.

Tour ban anomalies

From Mr N. M. Forster. Sir, It was inevitable that the vote against a South Africa tour by the MCC members yesterday (report, July 18) should have been seen as a vote against South African cricket. It is not.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Problems of achieving union reform

From Mr Vernon Bogdanor. Sir, Amongst Mr Tebbit's recent proposals for trade union reform is the suggestion that the 1913 Act regarding political contributions by trade unions be amended so that unions are required to hold regular ballots to determine whether or not their members wish to maintain political funds.

Such a proposal seems self-evidently reasonable, since many unions have not consulted their members on this question for over 150 years. Yet, in the overall context of the financing of political parties, it could generate a sense of unfairness by tilting the balance against a party, the bulk of whose financial support comes from the trade unions, in favour of parties of the Conservatives, Liberals and SDP - which seek company donations.

The price of housing

From Mr Bernard Kilroy. Sir, General economists of Tim Congdon's persuasion are now recognising the "leakage" of housing credit into consumer spending (feature, July 14), long the concern of housing analysts. Indeed its recent growth may explain why house prices have not been fuelled faster.

Fortress Falklands

From Colonel Jonathan Alford. Sir, In his letter (July 21) Sir Miles Clifford presses for the Falkland Islands to be turned into a Nato base. There is no such animal! There are national naval bases and there are national naval bases leased wholly or in part for use by other national navies - as with the Holy Loch or Suda Bay. Even if one could find a satisfactory formula to create a "Nato base" and flying the Nato flag, there are not many who would wish to see Nato's shrinking naval assets spread even more thinly than they are now.

Divorce reform

From Mr Peter Snow. Sir, No doubt Mrs Lesley Rimmer (July 4) likes to think that the idea of giving "overriding priority" to children in divorce cases "has gained... widespread support". The political game of extending more and more maintenance from husbands and former husbands and of securing more and more advantage for wives and former wives - and, through them, for the public purse - has long been a regular play of our Establishment "law reformers" and the pressure groups that they skilfully manipulate.

Dr Hesketh's dismissal

From Mr D. M. Woodroffe. Sir, Matters raised by members of Scientists Against Nuclear Arms in their letter about Dr Hesketh, which you published on July 19, are expected to be examined by an industrial tribunal. In view of this the board is constrained in replying to the allegations made.

It is a free press - South Africa has one, and if it had not these protests would not be heard. It is an opposition in parliament - South Africa has one, albeit very imperfect; most countries do not have one. Is it the existence of capital punishment - Russia executes its citizens for a wide variety of crime and East Germany for merely wanting to get out.

Advantages of the Hawaii telescope

From Professor A. Hewish, FRS. Sir, Dr Gebbie is right to stress the conspicuous successes of British astronomers during the past two decades but he has made some highly misleading statements (July 21) about the millimetre wavelength telescope now under construction on Mauna Kea. Most of us concerned with this project, including our enthusiastic partners in the Netherlands, believe that it will provide unique opportunities for continued successes in the future.

This instrument was conceived in 1975 (not in the late sixties) and the price has not risen in real terms although its design has been refined to exploit the best available technology. The excellent progress of the project may be one reason why the Americans dropped their plans for a less advanced telescope on Hawaii.

Dr Gebbie has little support in doubting the superb atmospheric clarity of the Mauna Kea site. Several thousand hours of site measurements, and the experience of the international community of astronomers using telescopes already present on the mountain, have confirmed that it is second to none in the wavebands concerned. The excess absorption claimed by Dr Gebbie has not been found by others and this topic has been fully discussed in scientific journals (e.g. Nature, April 21 1983).

Nameless JPs

From the Editor of the South Wales Argus. Sir, It is sad when anyone likens sugar to salt, but doubly so when this is done by a justice's clerk in a judicial discussion. Mr John Hill (July 19) asks whether the Editors' Guild, who think that magistrates must take the risk of public exposure, consider that the same principle should be applied to the identity of jurors. The guild can well speak for itself, but it must be pointed out that there is no earthly reason why jurors, who are usually involuntary and frequently antagonistic public servants, should be likened to magistrates who, judging by the list of eager applicants, see magistracy either as an honour in itself or as a means to an honour.

Post Office profits

From Professor Sir Raymond Firth. Sir, It is reported in The Times this morning (July 20) that the financial success of the Post Office "will make it a more attractive privatization proposition". It used to be held that state enterprises tended to be less efficient than private enterprises, hence privatization could make pay that which the state was running at a loss. Now the principle seems to be that private enterprise is reluctant to touch those parts of state enterprise which run at a loss and is interested only in those parts which are making a profit.

Dadd painting

From Mr Tom Loughton. Sir, Your correspondent (July 18) is wrong in stating that the Richard Dadd painting "Oberon and Titania", was not available to the public. I had it on public exhibition at my hotel, the Royal at Scarborough, for 10 years or more. It was seen by John Ricketts of Sotheby's, who exerted pressure on me to allow him to sell it at auction on my behalf. I agreed with reluctance and it was sold in 1964 for £7,000. I thought at the time of my sale that it was strange that the buyer's name should not be given and this thought was reinforced when, on the occasion of the recent sale, this time the name of the seller was not disclosed.

LONDON TRANSPORT'S FALLING DOWN

"Londoners became proud of our buses and tubes", after they were taken into public ownership in the early 1930s, Herbert Morrison claimed in his autobiography. "I am sorry to see how this good will has for some reason declined in recent years."

Now Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Transport, whose white paper was published yesterday, promises a new start, a restoration of that Morrisonian good will.

He disappoints. Here in his plans is not what might have been expected from a government that - in other nationalized industries - is sanguine about bringing in private capital. Private capital built the District and the Metropolitan Lines; private capital financed the switch from horse-drawn to petrol-driven buses; is there no role for it now? Mr King seems all too content to accept the regulatory bureaucratic framework of Traffic Commissioners and the impediments they build to competition even at the

argins of the LT service. (Can a white paper on London Transport seriously ignore the whole issue of taxi-cabs and their regulation?)

With privatization neglected, does Mr King choose full-blown Morrisonianism, adapted to the conditions of the 1980s - a doctrine which would surely advocate not merely marriage of the LT network with British Rail's London and South Eastern routes but would recognize that the planning of the roads cannot be separate? The GLC may have served its term as a representative body but the case for its function of strategic transport planning - linking the volume of private road traffic to bus and train use - is still strong.

Mr King offers a stop-gap which looks in part like nothing more than a hasty effort to wrest London Transport from the clutches of Mr Livingstone and his colleagues at County Hall. The most serious omission is finance. The majority of Londoners care little about the detail of public administration and, sadly, about representative self government; they do care about fares and levels of service. Mr King's duty in this white paper

was to tell the public some hard facts of life about subsidizing public transport in an aging city with Edwardian tunnels and a pattern of movement that brings commuters in daily from the greensward of far Kent and Essex.

At present some £650 million of public money is paid to keep down LT and British Rail fares. Abolishing the GLC will not abolish the choice: either the inhabitants of London pay a good proportion of that through a local tax (at present the rates collected by the GLC) or they sponge on the taxpayers of the nation at large. Mr King hints at giving his new transport quango powers to raise a precept - taxation without representation at its crudest, since the quango will contain no elected members. And yet, the public would forgive Mr King and his successors for taking Mussolini's powers if they cleaned the stations and made the trains run on time. However, to achieve that Mr King must guarantee large and continuing levels of public investment. In a month when Mr Lawson is breathing down every spender's neck, Mr King is dead silent on the sources of that capital.

SURVIVAL SI, SUCCESS NO

It is 30 years since Fidel Castro attacked the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba, his first spectacular move in a long career of revolutionary voluntarism. He has now been in power for nearly 25 years. He was the first Latin American to discover Marxism-Leninism to be an unbeatable justification for staying in power, and to install with it the Soviet apparatus that supports the justification. The Soviet Union has supported its economy, and the United States has conveniently relieved him of hundreds of thousands of opponents and undesirables. His spell is still potent: it is the prospect of "other Cubas" that disturbs the United States in Central America. As certainly as Che Guevara was a great poster, Castro has been a great survivor.

Even the credulous - and Castro has been the beneficiary outside his island of more credibility than any other leader of his time - no longer argue that the Cuban economy is a success or is on the verge of success. The fantasies of the "new man" responding to "moral incentives", the 10 million ton sugar harvest, the multiple varieties of tropical cheese are figments of the past. Cuba suffers from the de-

iciencies of Soviet planning, made worse by the unfamiliar milieu and from the vagaries of the world market. One third of Cuban trade is outside Comecon, and is depressed. The island has also a substantial foreign debt. The domestic achievements of the regime no longer excite the same enthusiasm as they did in the sixties, and against them have to be balanced repression, uniformity and rigidity. Cuba will take tourists with dollars, but no longer welcomes the fellow traveller.

Has this disappointing record at home been compensated for by success abroad? With the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement of 1962, Castro became the first Latin American leader consistently to defy the United States and get away with it; and the first world figure produced by Latin America in the 20th century. He caused the Alliance for Progress, he became a leader of the non-aligned. His troops are in Angola and the Horn of Africa; and his advisers in a score of countries. He is not everywhere seen as a simple puppet of the Soviet Union.

These are achievements. However, the African ventures are not likely to be successfully

repeated; they are expensive and yield diminishing diplomatic returns. Cuban dependence on the Soviet Union can elsewhere be embarrassingly obvious as in her support for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In Latin America, Cuba's strategy of subversion appeared to enjoy little success in the 1970s; there were few opportunities to exploit before the advent of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

A long-term settlement in central America may imply either the effective isolation of Cuba or some sort of an agreement with Cuba. "Normalization" of relations with the United States has its disadvantages as well as its advantages for Havana, but isolation and confrontation have their disadvantages too. Castro has indicated to the Contadora Group that he prefers dialogue. Too great a show of enthusiasm from Castro will not make their initiatives more acceptable to the United States, but too intransigent a reaction from Washington will not effectively isolate him: it may even increase his attractions. The 30 year anniversary of Moncada will be marked by more than the usual rhetoric, but the occasion is more than usually significant.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE July 26: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning. The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher...

KENSINGTON PALACE July 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Queen's Flight...

KENSINGTON PALACE July 26: The Princess of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot)...

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The Prince of Wales with the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev Edward Carpenter, arriving at Westminister Abbey yesterday for the thanksgiving service for the life of William Wilberforce...

Latest appointments Senior judge to preside over circuits Lord Justice Watkins, VC, has been appointed the Senior Presiding Judge for England and Wales...

Birthdays today Mr Peter Coker, 57; Mr Ronald Darling, 53; Sir Anton Dolin, 79; Dame Mary Green, 70; Lord Jenkins of Putney, 75; Sir Philip Lynch, 50; Lord Mancroft, 69; Mr Harry Patterson, 54; Sir Denis Rickett, 76; Mrs Shirley Williams, 53.

Mr A. J. W. Caldwell and Miss V. M. Law The engagement is announced between Alastair Jeremy Walsh, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. F. Caldwell, of 24 Marine Drive East, Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire...

Mr R. C. Ashbury and Miss J. M. Roper The engagement is announced between Christopher Stuart, son of Mr and Mrs D. S. Ashbury, of The Old Kennels, Motcombe, Shafesbury, and Jill May, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel T. Roper, and of Mrs Roper, of Warren House, Over Stowey, Bridgewater.

Mr B. D. MacPhail and Mrs R. C. Curtis-Bennett A service of blessing was held quietly on Tuesday, July 26, at St John's Church, Hampstead, after the marriage of Mr Bruce MacPhail and Mrs Caroline Curtis-Bennett.

Mr G. Oppenheim and Mrs A. Olah The marriage took place on Tuesday, July 26, 1983, quietly in London at Mr George Oppenheim, of Hampstead, and Mrs Anne Olah, of Toronto.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid): Ayley, Mrs Dora Gwendoline, of Hove. £265,202. Campbell, Mrs Flora Shannon, of Chelsea, London. £33,216. Habersham, Mrs Gwenydd Irene, of Reigate Heath, Surrey. £398,162.

Principal to retire Mr Hugh Crutwell is to retire at the end of the year, having completed 18 years as principal of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

University news Cambridge Mr Ian McClure has been elected director of the Hamilton Kerr Institute of the Fitzwilliam Museum from October 1.

University news Liverpool The Science and Engineering Research Council has awarded grants totalling £2.2m to Heriot-Watt Marine Technology Centre towards a programme of 37 research projects over the next two years.

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OBITUARY MR P. S. RENDALL Former deputy chairman of Courtaulds

Mr Philip Stanley Rendall, MBE, High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1949-50 died on July 15 in his 89th year. He resigned as deputy chairman of Courtaulds in 1962, immediately before ICI's much publicized attempt to acquire Courtaulds.

LARRY GAINS, a leading heavy-weight boxer of the 1920s and 1930s, has died in Cologne at the age of 83. Gains was born in Toronto but did most of his fighting in Europe.

EARL OF STRADBROKE S.A.S. writes: The 5th Earl of Stradbroke, who died on July 18 only four days after succeeding to the earldom, followed the doctrine of Lord Nelson, that his captains' lay their ships alongside the enemy.

MR OSWALD TERRY J. M. writes: Mr Oswald Terry, OBE, who died on July 20, was Under-Treasurer of Gray's Inn for 30 years. As a young chartered accountant he was chosen by Lord Alton to be Chief Clerk of the Inn.

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DR WILLIAM THOMAS CHARLES BERRY, CBE, who died on July 18 was Medical Officer and later Senior Medical Officer, Colonial Medical Service, Nyasaland and Gambia, 1936-48. From 1948 to 1971 he was Medical Officer and later Principal Medical Officer (Nutrition), Department of Health and Social Security.

MR MICHAEL TROLLOPE, who had been Director of Education, Northumberland County Council since 1969, died on July 25 at the age of 63. Charlie Rivet, the renowned Catalan clown, died in hospital in Barcelona on July 26. He was 87.

West Africa Committee The West Africa Committee gave a luncheon in honour of Mr W. E. H. Whyte, HM High Commissioner designate to Nigeria, at the Travellers' Club yesterday. The chairman, Mr E. C. Judd, presided.

Reception Viscount Runciman of Doxford Viscount Runciman of Doxford entertained members of the Iran Society at a reception at the Lords last night.

Weavers' Company The following have been elected officers of the Weavers' Company for the ensuing year: Upper Bailiff, Mr Stephen D Graves; Renter Bailiff, Lord Brain; Wardens, Mr J. G. Y. Radcliffe; Renter-Wardens, Mr J. G. Y. Radcliffe.

Kelvin Medal Professor F. D. Richardson, FRS, professor emeritus and senior research fellow, department of metallurgy, Imperial College, has been awarded the Kelvin Medal in recognition of his work in metallurgy.

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Latest wills Kathleen Grace Taylor, of Cobham, Surrey, left net estate valued at £456,544. After personal bequests, including £82,500, and effects she left the residue equally between Oxfam, the Distressed

Science report Gentlefolks Aid Association, the Cancer Research Campaign, and the Royal Hospital and Home for incurables, Putney, London.

Science report Identical stories of disaster keep coming from South America, Europe, Asia, India and China. No land mass has escaped. The mystery remains.

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السنة الثامنة

Korea - the divided peninsula

Thirty years ago today the United Nations, China and North Korea signed an armistice agreement at Panmunjom which ended the Korean war. Three years of fighting had left the peninsula devastated and divided into two ideologically opposed camps. No peace treaty followed the ceasefire and in 1983 both sides remain locked in classic Cold War postures.

Nothing could illustrate better the terrible upheaval of war than a television programme that has been drawing big audiences in South Korea. Put out by KBS, the state broadcasting system, it has reminded thousands of people with relatives from whom they were separated during the Korean war, neither party having known for more than 30 years whether the other was alive or dead.

This is how the programme works. A man looking for, say, a lost sister, goes to the KBS studio and, along with rows of people in a similar predicament, appears on television carrying a sheet of paper on which are written his and his sister's names and the place where they were separated. The sister, watching the programme at home, recognizes her brother and, after the identification has been confirmed, speaks to him over the phone. Finally, in front of millions of viewers all over the country, the two are reunited in the studio. Shaken with sobs, they hug each other again and again - standing up, sitting, kneeling, even rolling on the floor - as if to make sure that what is happening is real.

These extraordinary outbursts of joy are a measure of the suffering such people have endured. There are many other Koreans who are less fortunate, however. At the end of the war, members of their families found themselves on opposite sides of the demilitarized zone which cuts the peninsula in two.

The division of Korea had been set in motion shortly after the end of the Second World War when the United States and the Soviet Union moved in to fill the vacuum left by the surrender of Japan, the colonial power since 1910. It was sealed in its present form by the armistice signed at Panmunjom 30 years ago today.

To appreciate the extent of this rupture, imagine England bisected at the Trent, with no form of communication across that dividing line and thus no means of knowing whether relatives and friends on the other side are alive or dead. In Korea, a similar operation was carried out on a country which had been unified, almost without a break, for 1,300 years.

No peace treaty followed the 1953 armistice, so that technically the two sides are still at war. To the south of the 38th parallel are the 600,000-strong

forces of South Korea, backed by nearly 40,000 American soldiers and airmen; to the north, an estimated 780,000 North Korean troops. The cost of maintaining such large numbers of people under arms is heavy. The South spends about 6 per cent of its gross national product on defence, the North, which has a much smaller economy, possibly four times that level.

Thirty years after the ceasefire, there is little sign of any relaxation of tension on the peninsula. The South complains of continued attempts at armed infiltration by the North; the North accuses the South of being a stooge of American imperialism. The media on both sides of the 38th parallel conduct a relentless propaganda war against their opponents.

Divide that country by teatime!

Just before the surrender of Japan several one-star generals hurried into an office in the Pentagon with the statement, "We've got to divide Korea...". A colonel with experience in the Far East protested to his superiors: "You can't do that. Korea is a social and economic unit. There is no place to divide it." The generals insisted: "We have got to divide Korea and it has to be done by four o'clock this afternoon."

The Riddle of MacArthur by John Gunther

In military terms, the Americans estimate that North Korea has the edge over the South. The United States contribution to making up this difference is not so much in number of men as in firepower, electronic warfare capability and intelligence gathering. Even more important, the presence of American troops astride the most obvious invasion route from the north is a signal to Pyongyang that it cannot take on the South in isolation.

In diplomatic and, above all, in economic terms, the balance has swung decidedly in favour of South Korea. Per capita GDP in the South rose from \$87 in 1962 to nearly \$1,700 (£1,120) last year, about 70 per cent higher than that of the North. Export volume is approximately 16 times as great.

On the diplomatic front, South Korea has been chosen as the site for a series of big international events. In October it will host the seventeenth conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union; in 1985, the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank; in 1986, the Asian Games; and in 1988, the Olympic Games. North Korea, by contrast, has shown an unfortunate knack of putting the wrong foot forward overseas, whether it be through footballers attacking the referee in the Asian Games or through diplomats being expelled from Scandinavian countries for alleged smuggling or bribery.

South Korea hopes that China and the Soviet Union, North Korea's chief allies, will take part in some of the events in Seoul over the next five years, thus paving the way for their recognition of the regime in the South. Contact was made with China at official level in May, when a delegation flew directly from Peking to Seoul to negotiate the repatriation of a hijacked airliner and its passengers, and, according to a recent report, indirect trade between the two countries is picking up again. It had previously reached an estimated \$800m worth, comparable to the trade between China and North Korea, but had fallen away after a visit to Pyongyang by the Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang in April 1982.

The South Koreans have few illusions about their chances of weaning China from North Korea. Friendship with Pyongyang is essential to the Chinese; the last thing they want is for Kim Il-sung to tilt decisively towards the Soviet Union and land them with another "Vietnam" on their doorstep. A high official in Seoul said the best that could be expected in his country's relations with China was a gradual progression from "humanitarian" contacts, such as those over the recent hijacking, to sporting and cultural meetings and then to economic and trade relations.

Unlike the Chinese, the Russians have for some years allowed South Koreans to attend international conferences in the Soviet Union. There have also been two visits by Russians to Seoul since Kim Il-sung's trip to Peking in September 1982.

The first was last October, by three officials, one of vice-ministerial rank, who attended an



international conference and had informal discussions with the government. The second was last March when two Soviet officials attended an agricultural conference. Commenting on these visits, Professor Aha Byoung-joon of Yonsei University in Seoul said: "The Russians intended to express their displeasure with North Korea for playing the China card. They wanted to show that they can play the South Korea card against the North."

In January the United States, Japan and South Korea unsuccessfully tried to interest China in the idea of Peking's recognizing Seoul in exchange for Japanese recognition of Pyongyang. This was a scaled-down version of the "cross recog-

nition" formula devised by Henry Kissinger some years ago, whereby American and Japanese recognition of North Korea would be traded for Chinese and Russian recognition of South Korea. With that line of approach exhausted, South Korea and its allies have now adopted a policy of trying to induce Pyongyang to negotiate directly with Seoul.

The last bilateral talks took place in 1972 and 1973, between the Red Cross societies of each side, and culminated in a joint communique which expressed the wish to achieve reunification through peaceful means. Since he came to power in the South three years ago, President Chun Doo-hwan has made several proposals to resume contact but these have been turned down by Pyongyang.

Together again at last. Thirty-three years after they were separated during the Korean war, Kwak Tam-shil, 57, of Seoul and her brother Kwak Man-yong, 49, of Taegon are reunited through a television campaign to trace missing relatives.

He would hope thereby both to prolong his tenure of office and to provide greater legitimacy for an unpopular regime whose origins lie in an army putsch staged after the assassination of President Park Chung-hee in 1979.

Although there is a genuine desire for reunification throughout the Korean peninsula, any rapprochement carries an element of risk for those in power on both sides of the 38th parallel, in that both depend partly for their support on the state of tension that exists between them.

For Kim Il-sung to have to accept that he cannot remitte the peninsula on his own terms would be to knock away one of the main planks of his policy.

In the South, the ending of what the Government calls "a state of war" with the North would remove the justification for controls which are even tighter than those under President Park. The most prominent opponents of President Chun are still banned from political activity, the media are muzzled to a ludicrous degree, the labour unions have been emasculated, and the hundreds of university teachers, lawyers, journalists and students who are prevented from practising their professions or continuing their studies remind one of Czechoslovakia after the Soviet invasion of 1968.

The division of the Korean peninsula, following so fast on liberation from Japanese rule in 1945, is one of the greatest tragedies of this century. Reuniting the two halves entails not only reconciling great power rivalries but also accepting what could be uncomfortable changes for the leaders in both Pyongyang and Seoul. The task is daunting but surely not beyond a people which was first unified in the seventh century AD and has since survived as an entity despite the incursions of its two great power neighbours, China and Japan.

Simon Scott Plummer

Pulling families apart

"They say all roads lead to home. But no road leads to my home. Where I left my wife, my parents..."

The words of the Korean poet Pak Mok-wol go straight to the heart of more than five million people living in South Korea today. Labelled "dispersed family members", they all have relatives somewhere in North Korea, but for more than three decades there has been no free travel between the two halves of the Korean peninsula, no mail, no personal communication; few know where their relatives are or even whether they are still alive.

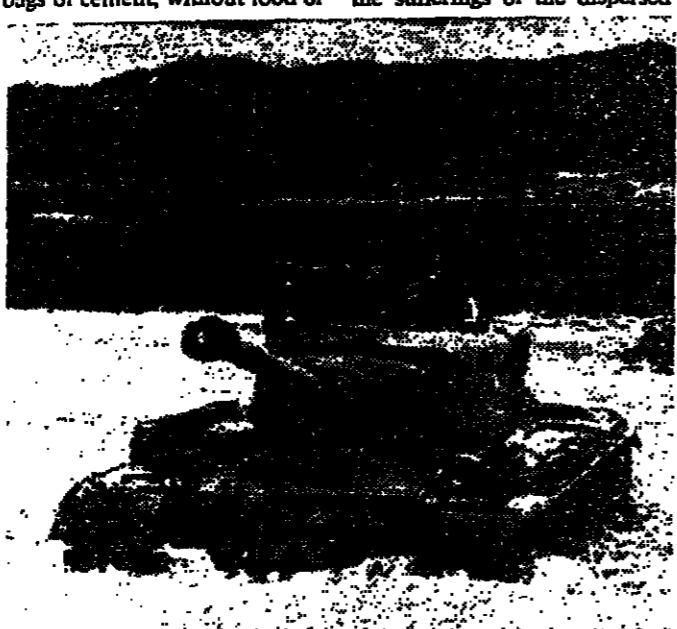
Although, throughout its history, the peninsula has been afflicted by hostile incursions from neighbouring China, Mongolia and Japan, the people of this "Hermit Kingdom" remained unusually homogeneous, clinging fiercely to their national identity and repelling strangers. It was a particularly bitter irony, then, that after the Second World War, Korea was liberated from its most recent invaders, the Japanese, only to be torn in two by the differing ideologies of the world powers.

Between the outbreak of war in 1950 and the armistice in 1953 the fighting raged up and down the peninsula, and at one time the North Korean forces held all but the southern tip around the port of Pusan. During that period, according to the South Korean authorities, an estimated 85,000 South Koreans, most of them leading figures in various fields, were kidnapped and about 440,000 youths were recruited into the North Korean army and forcibly taken to North Korea. Most were never heard of again.

The majority of the dispersed family members, however, are northerners who fled from the communist regime. Three and a half million refugees came south before the war began, nearly one million escaped across the border within the short period of December 1950 and early January 1951. They came by boat, train, truck or on foot, bringing only those possessions they could carry and leaving lands, houses, friends and relatives. Few thought their exile would be more than temporary. In many cases husbands went ahead to prepare for wives, children and aged parents to follow. Too many left it too late and families found themselves stranded.

kind of cradle for Protestantism in Korea," explained Yoo Chang-sun, former Prime Minister and now president of South Korea's National Red Cross (ROK-NRC). Mr Yoo, himself a refugee from the north, recalled how he and his wife, carrying their small child, had walked many miles to cross the border, keeping to back roads and alleys "to escape the watching eyes of the communist police".

Richard Kim, a novelist who now lives in Seoul, vividly remembers the fairly typical experience of his own family. His father escaped first to the south by driving through a checkpoint. Next he arranged for Richard, then aged 15, to be smuggled out by freight train, but unexpected delays meant he spent nearly three days, instead of five hours, hidden between bags of cement, without food or



An American tank fords a fast-flowing river in central Korea in 1952. The three-year war sealed the division of the peninsula so that today more than five million people in South Korea are separated from their relatives in the North. In desperation he got off the train, was caught, knocked unconscious and taken to a police station. Luckily one of the policemen recognized him and contacted his uncle, who was a communist. The uncle helped him, and later his mother and younger brother, to escape and his two sisters and paternal grandparents eventually managed to join them in the south. "It took 2 1/2 years for all the family to get out," said Mr Kim. "I think my poor communist uncle helped everyone. I heard he was later

shot because of his bourgeois intellectual background. My maternal grandfather, a Presbyterian minister who refused to leave his church, was also shot the day before war broke out." In spite of immense initial difficulties, most of the former refugees are now well integrated into South Korean society. Many have become successful businessmen, or hold eminent positions in government or other circles. But their chances of returning home or being reunited with their families, are as remote today as they were during the war.

Hopes were first raised in 1957 when North Korea handed a list of "displaced civilians" to the ROK-NRC, but no further information followed. Then in 1971 the North Korean Red Cross (NKRC) accepted a South proposal to discuss ways to ease the sufferings of the dispersed

later demanded the withdrawal of US troops as prerequisites to discussion of concrete projects. In 1978 it broke contact with the ROK-NRC.

Since then the stalemate has continued, the South calling for reunion between dispersed families as a first step towards easing tension and improving relations between the two Koreas, the North reiterating its earlier demands that larger political issues be solved first, arguing that "humanitarian questions could be resolved by themselves once unification is realized".

There is little the families themselves can do. Information or contact is occasionally possible through the Korean residents' societies in Japan, the pro-Seoul Mindan and pro-Pyongyang Chochongnyon, and it is theoretically possible to mail letters to North Korea from Japan. But most addresses have changed. Lee Ung-pyong, a North Korean airforce pilot who recently defected to Seoul, said: "In the North the authorities tell you where to live... overseas mail is always opened." He also confirmed that those known to have relatives in the South are discriminated against in jobs, housing and other ways, and people in the South fear that attempts to contact their relatives will cause them further trouble.

Although the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) transmits information about "lost" relatives, Mr Lee said North Korean radios are all fixed to one programme. Chun Yoo-yoon, who heads the ROK-NRC international relations department, admitted "there is little we can do to help families in North Korea".

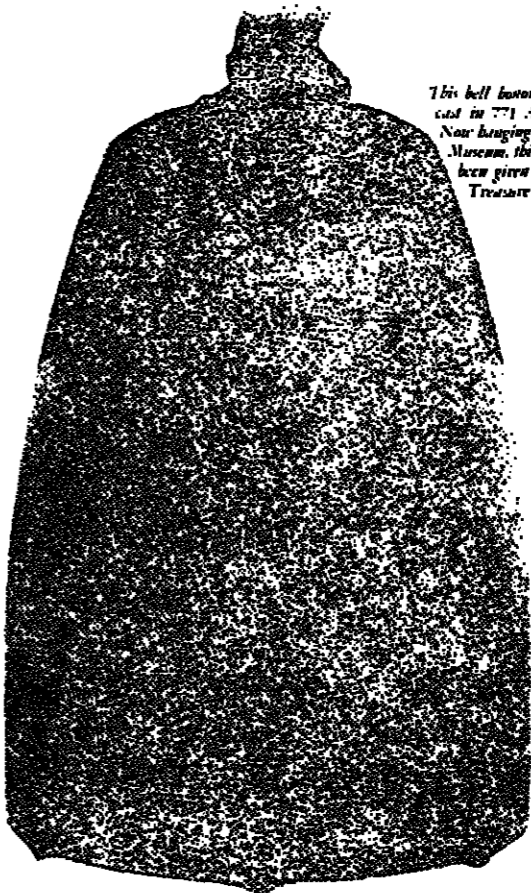
Many former refugees are resigned to never meeting their relatives again. They wonder if they would now be able to live together happily if they did. "The youngsters will be thoroughly indoctrinated," Mr Yoo, the ROK-NRC president said, but he added: "Koreans have a strong sense of family, filial piety, it wouldn't take long to adjust."

Mr Yoo is pessimistic about the possibility of resuming talks with the NKRC. He hopes that the Asian and Olympic Games, scheduled to be held in Seoul in 1986 and 1988 respectively, may help. "Once one or two communist bloc countries break the ice by coming here, even North Korea may not be able to keep its eyes closed for ever," he said.

Jacqueline Reditt

The ancient Korean artisan's perseverance for perfection

A tradition handed down to today.



This bell bearing King Songak's seal in 771 AD and long at Ponghwa-ae. Now housing at the Kyungju National Museum, this eleven-foot masterpiece has been given the name of Emille. (National Treasure No. 29)

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One result is that Sunkyong, using its own techniques and ingenuity, has developed its

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Mold from Bronze Age (500-300 BC)

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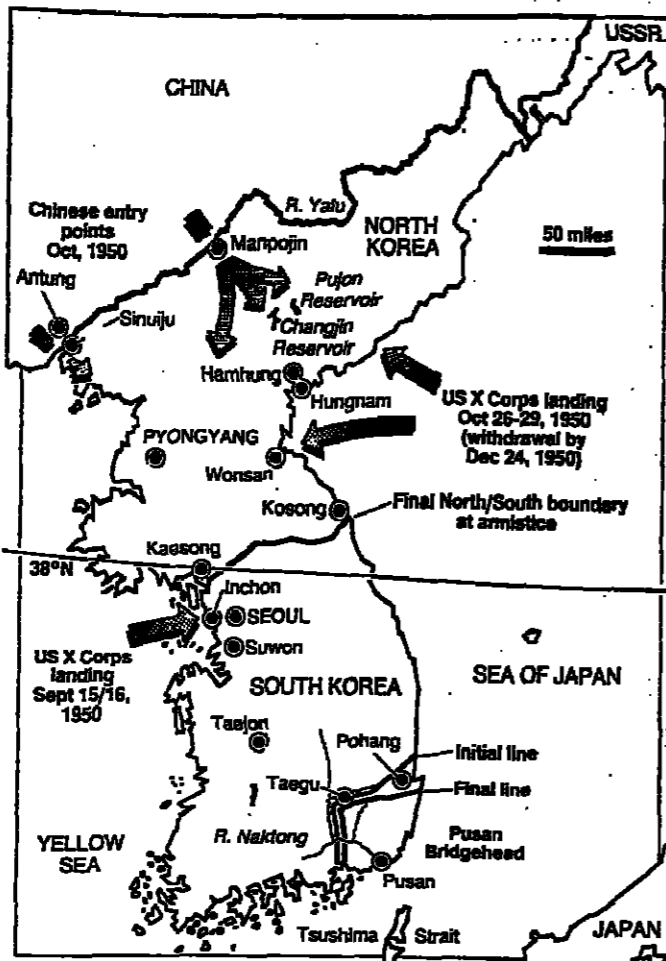
The painful lessons of a limited war

As a surprise stroke, the North Korean's opening offensive against the South on Sunday, June 25, 1950, was a triumph for Stalin. Although various intelligence agencies later sought to claim that they had predicted the event, the Soviet Union's secret reinforcement of weapons, aircraft, vehicles, ammunition and equipment to North Korea, and the later deployment of North Korean army to battle stations, was known only to the three nations party to it. The third nation was, of course, China, which had been under communist rule since October, 1949. Peking had concluded a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union in February, 1950, and the railway system of north-east China was essential to the passage of ordnance from Russia to North Korea.

It is likely that Stalin acceded to the proposal by Kim Il-sung, the North Korean leader, to take the South by force because Russian adventurism in Europe outside its zones of military occupation had everywhere been rebuffed: in Berlin, in Austria, in Greece - even in Yugoslavia.

Korea was peculiarly suited to consolidation within the Soviet bloc. The prospect for success seemed high, the risk for Russia negligible. In 1945, this former Japanese possession had been divided into zones of occupation at the 38th parallel of latitude as a temporary expedient: the Russians to the north of the line, the United States to the south. These powers had agreed to negotiate unification. Having created circumstances for Kim Il-sung to acquire absolute political and military power in the north, Stalin was ready to withdraw his occupation force, anticipating that this would persuade the United States to do the same.

Thereafter, a strong, though minority, Communist party in the South would combine with the organized military strength in the North to take over power in a unified Korea. To this end, all attempts by the United States to bring about economic, and later, with the missions sent by the United Nations, political, union of the country by open process were thwarted. Reluctantly, but by majority vote, the United Nations agreed to separate elections in the South. While these were rough, in almost every sense of the term, they were an expression of popular opinion. The new state in the South, the Republic of Korea (ROK), was formally recognized by 46 to eight



The map shows how the fighting swung from one end of the country to the other in the first six months of the war. Right: a wounded Argyle and Sutherland Highlander is helped to an ambulance during an Allied advance. British casualties during the war were 686 dead, 2,498 wounded and 62 missing.



MacArthur in Tokyo. The new army commander, Lt-Gen James Van Fleet III, sought to hold firm and there were high UN losses at several points of contact. But the UN force including the ROKs was now more experienced; their air support was superb. Seoul remained uncaptured. Judging his moment well, Van Fleet counter-attacked an enemy depleted in men and supplies. By June the Eighth Army was just short of Kaesong in the west, as far as Kosong in the east, 50 miles north of the parallel.

There the line was to remain, minor movements apart. In June, 1951 the Russian delegate to the Security Council, once more seized, proposed armistice talks. Although these dragged on for over two years, during which several local battles raged and the terms of repatriation of prisoners-of-war was apparently the impediment to agreement, the armistice became effective on July 27, 1953.

Two political events influenced it: Stalin's death in March, 1953, and President Eisenhower's covert warning that if an honourable armistice was denied, the United States would take wider action to end the war. This was clearly not a bluff. The American people were becoming restive for a decision.

Syngman Rhee threatened the agreement by releasing prematurely North Koreans opposed to repatriation, but China and Russia were not inclined to continue the war. It had not achieved Stalin's aim. It had been costly to Russia in resources and to China in men as well as money. The Chinese army had been shaken by its reverses.

No government by force

The United Nations had won its point that no people should have a government imposed upon them by force of arms, but it had been a painful experience, one which many members recalled when the US became involved later in Indo-China.

One consequence of the war was the acceleration of West Germany to independence with its own defence force and an important place as the Federal Republic in the Atlantic Alliance.

The Western allies should have learnt their lesson: break out at inconvenient times in unlikely places. They have failed to provide for this since and have had to meet unnecessary bills. The land forces in Korea learnt old lessons, particularly the infantryman's war. The air forces continued to make strategic promises they could not keep but did marvelously well tactically. The military helicopter showed in an operational debut its remarkable value. The navy, unchallenged by submarines or surface fleet, performed with ready skill, particularly in the air and in retrieving amphibious capabilities. Western governments had declared they would never need again.

The Western prisoners-of-war had a harsh experience as captives of communist powers: the North Koreans were savage captors, the Chinese ruthless when it suited their objectives.

This sideshow from 1950-52 is now called a limited war. It was certainly limited geographically and to the conventional weapons of the day, its settlement has also been limited: no peace treaty has developed from the armistice and North and South commissions continue to engage in sterile encounters.

by Anthony Farrar-Hockley

General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, who retired from the Army this year after almost 44 years service, took part in the Korean war as adjutant of the 1st Bn. The Gloucestershire Regiment. He is the official historian for the United Kingdom involvement in and contribution to the war, and is now involved in writing the single volume work which is to be published by HMSO.

The South Korean forces withdrew in disorder as the Northern army thrust southward through Seoul and Suwon to Taegon, which was also quickly captured. The Security Council decision to intervene was perhaps made easier because the Russian representative had absented himself earlier. Land and air forces began to cross from the United States occupation forces in Japan to help the ROKs, as the South Korean forces were called. The leading American land element was too

small, however, and unready for battle. Even though there was a steady increase in numbers to the point that three US divisions had joined the ROK army by August 4, they were unable to hold the bridgehead 120 by 75 miles to cover the essential port of Pusan.

Already, 16 nations had agreed to send troop contingents. The United Kingdom promised a strong brigade group for October but, urged by Washington to send something sooner in view of the pressure, despatched a light force of two battalions from Hongkong and almost immediately they were drawn into the fighting along the protective line of the Nakdong River. Several times it seemed that the bridgehead, reduced to 75 by 65 miles, would be broken open by the North Koreans, who had the advantage of the initiative as well as bravery and skill. General MacArthur, the United Nations supreme commander, was obliged to send part of his reserve, the US 1st Marine Division, to reinforce this line.

Hard fighting by marines

Secretly, during August and September, General MacArthur was assembling a corps to land at Inchon, almost half way up the Korean west coast, the port of the capital, Seoul, and a site well in rear of the bridgehead adjacent to the North Koreans' main supply route. Strategically promising, the site was extraordinarily difficult to reach: the tide in the Inchon basin falls 30ft twice a day.

On September 15 the marines landed successfully and the X Corps in two weeks of hard fighting to the liberation of Seoul. Meanwhile the bridgehead defenders, under Lt-Gen Walton H. Walker, commanding the Eighth Army, had broken out in an associated operation. By October 9 the United Nations Command was crossing the 38th parallel northward. The corps at Inchon embarked for a landing high on the east coast at Hungnam.



KOREA

Seoul, the heartbeat of the country, is the host city of the 88 Olympics.

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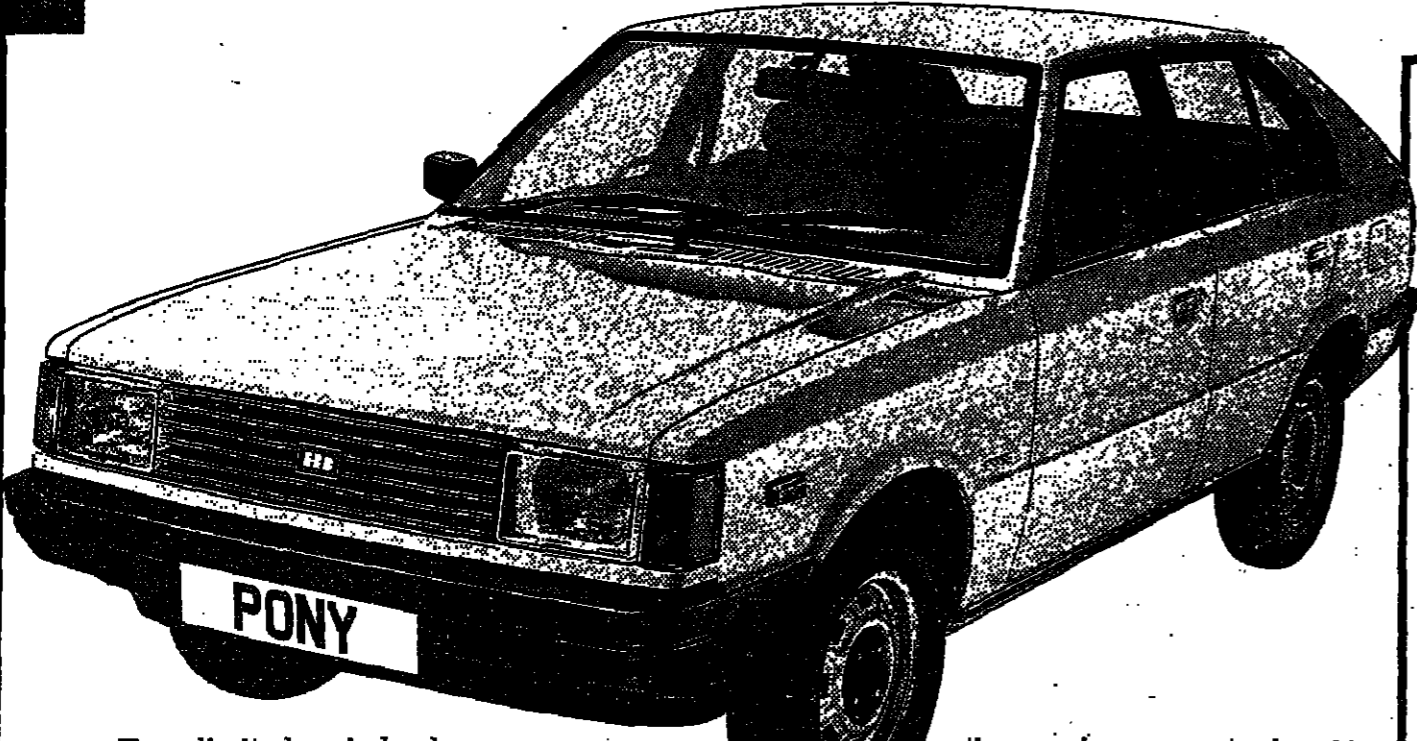
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North Korea: life on the other side

When the Japanese colonial administration withdrew from the Korean peninsula after Japan's military surrender in 1945 it left behind an economy with well-developed transport and manufacturing facilities, but very few Koreans had been trained in the operation of a modern economy. The division of Korea which occurred at that time ruptured the economic framework. While the Soviet-administered north contained the bulk of industrial raw materials and plants, it was cut off from the agricultural heartland and the large concentrations of population in the south.

Five years later the Korean War, which raged throughout the peninsula, devastated the industrial infrastructure of North Korea, and plants which had been reopened and operated with Soviet assistance were reduced to rubble. A farming sector already unable to feed its population was disrupted.

By the end of the conflict in 1953, the North Korean economy had been wrecked, war casualties had increased the already serious shortage of skilled workers and a massive defection of people to the non-communist South took place. Yet on these less-than-solid foundations the North Koreans have built their small, isolated state into one of the more economically advanced of the communist countries in the region.

North Korea has built up mining and metal processing industries based on extensive deposits of iron and metal ores; it has developed plants producing machinery, armaments and transport equipment in impressive quantities, if not quality; and it has expanded and intensified its agriculture to a point where it is virtually self-sufficient in food production. Its national income per capita, estimated at about \$1,000 (£645), is four times that of neighbouring China and about six times that of Vietnam.

The official rhetoric of Pyongyang has trumpeted that this impressive progress has come largely from the unaided efforts of politically motivated North Korean workers and technicians mobilised under President Kim Il-sung's guiding policy of *juche* - a doctrine of national independence and self-reliance. The reality is somewhat different. A combination of adherence to long-term objectives of heavy industrial development, rigid central planning and a regimented labour force has achieved substantial development in strategically chosen industries.

However, it has also involved a significant inflow of foreign economic and technical aid from its chief backers - the Soviet Union and China - and the accumulation of a big foreign debt problem left over from the country's only sustained attempt to acquire up-to-date plant from Western suppliers. It is difficult to assess how far foreign assistance has underpinned the country's development. Because of the commitment to *juche*, this subject is never mentioned in the tightly controlled domestic media.

However, the Soviet Union, Pyongyang's largest benefactor, has not been so reticent. Moscow has stated several times recently that 60 large industrial plants in North Korea have been constructed or rebuilt with Soviet aid, and a dozen more are known to be currently under construction. The most detailed examination of Soviet aid came last year in an issue of the authoritative *Far Eastern Affairs*, published by the USSR Academy of Science. The report estimated that Soviet-supplied plants accounted for 60 per cent of North Korea's electricity output, 45 per cent of its oil products, 40 per cent of its iron ore production, 35 per cent of its rolled steel, 30 per cent of its raw steel, and 20 per cent of its output of fabrics. It said that since 1970, Soviet-backed projects accounted for 40 per cent of the increase in electricity and 30 per cent of coal output, as well as a sizeable increment in chemical fertilizer and rail transport capacity.

The Russian claim is clearly at odds with North Korea's insistence that it has pulled itself up economically by its own bootstraps. South Korean academic studies have put a total figure of \$2,800m (measured in 1982 dollars) as the amount of aid received from all communist sources in the period from 1945 to 1978, with the bulk of this for war reconstruction before 1960. The figure includes about \$2,000m of military assistance but not pay-back deals, which alone are believed to involve a debt of around \$1,000m to the Russians.

Pyongyang's continuing dependence for development on the USSR has led to strong trade ties. In recent years total two-way yearly trade of about \$800m-900m has accounted for almost one third of all North Korean trade. China, with total trade believed to be about \$500m a year, ranks second as a trading partner and also as a supplier of economic assistance.

Most of China's aid has been in the area of energy supply and development. North Korea's largest oil refinery, the 2.5m tonnes a year capacity Ponghwa plant in the far north-west of the country, only 20km from the Chinese border, has been the principal Chinese aid project to date. Completed in 1980 after five years of construction, the plant is designed to handle Chinese crude which reaches North Korea by pipeline. In a break from its customary silence on foreign aid, Pyongyang acknowledged in its domestic media the Chinese role in the Ponghwa project.

Joint ventures with Chinese

Other Chinese projects consist predominantly of hydroelectric generating facilities on the Yalu river, which forms the North Korea-China border. These are in the form of joint ventures, with China receiving an entitlement to part of the power generated by the stations in return for use of its border waters for its supply of the technologically advanced generating plant. Construction is well advanced on the third dam and power station built under this arrangement.

North Korea's only attempt to move beyond its communist allies and acquire modern technology from Western countries during the early 1970s has proved to be both an economic misjudgement and a lingering political embarrassment for Pyongyang.

After a sharp reduction in communist aid in the late 1960s, accompanied by a slackening in economic growth, North Korea turned to Western European and Japanese suppliers for a range of modern petrochemical, machine-tool, cement and paper-making plant. The equipment was to be paid for on short- to medium-term credits.

In its buying spree, Pyongyang ran up bills totalling \$1,500m-2,000m. The aim of the economic planners was to meet this debt by way of a boost in hard-currency earnings with exports produced by these and other factories. Unfortunately, they failed to anticipate the severe international trade downturn which followed the first Opec oil price rise. Moreover, the rigidly bureaucratic economic management system seemed unable to accommodate the rapid inflow of unfamiliar technology.

Payments on the debts slowed in 1973, and by 1975, when the Soviet Union refused to lend Pyongyang hard currency to meet its Western commitments (perhaps because it was already the largest creditor), North Korea defaulted on its debt. Since then, negotiations with lenders have rescheduled repayment of the debts several times. The most recent schedule, which called for repayment of capital by 1985, has again fallen to pieces. Some Japanese creditors, who are owed about \$360m, have agreed to yet another timetable which calls for full repayment by 1989.

Ron Richardson

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東亞日報

This year marks the centenary of diplomatic relations between Britain and Korea, an event which is being celebrated on both sides with a series of exhibitions, symposia and theatrical and musical performances. Dr Tony Michell, Director of the Korean Study Project at the University of Hull, looks back at this relationship.

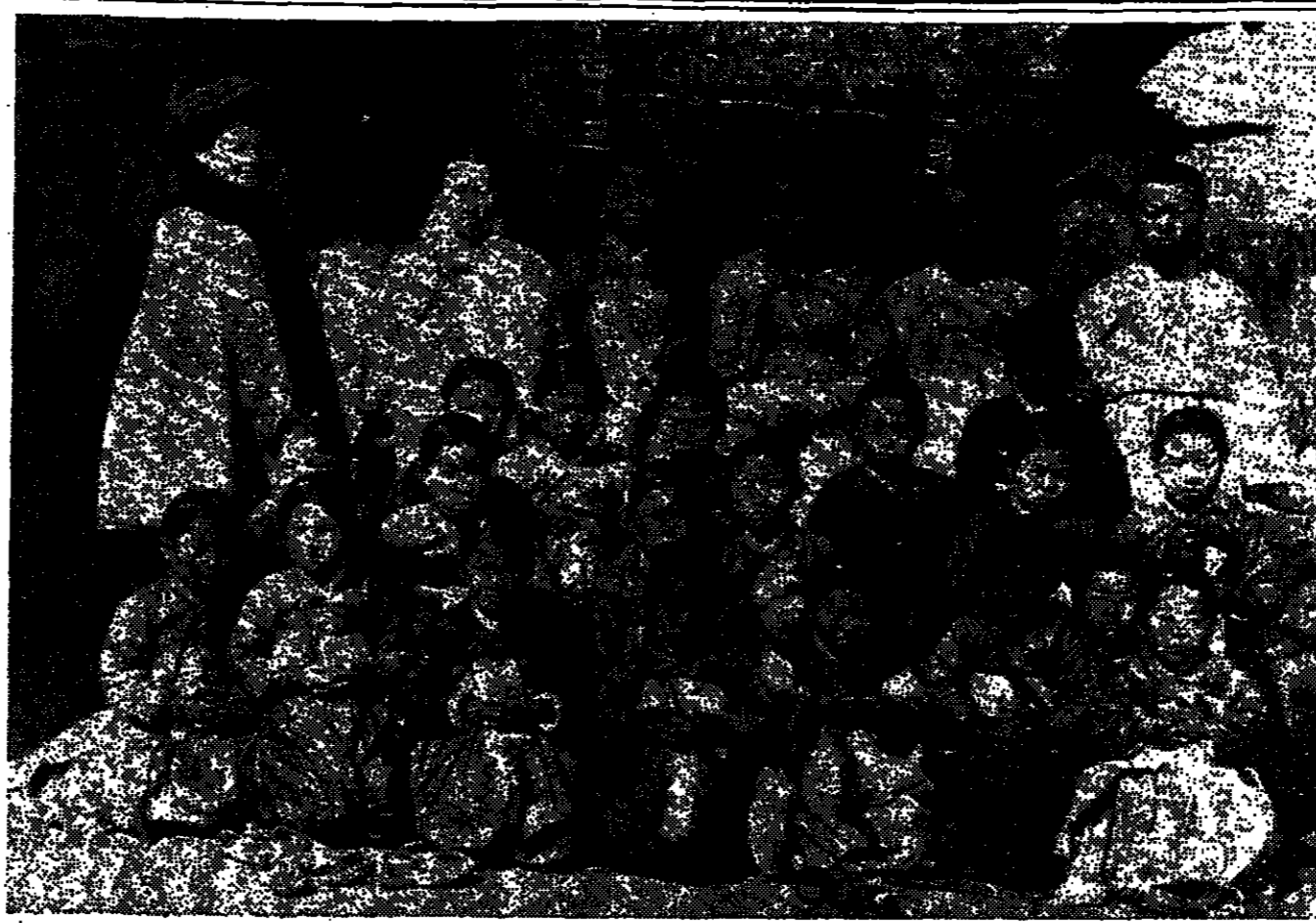
A missionary among the smugglers

Although the Anglo-Korean treaty was signed in Seoul on November 26, 1883, British interest in Korea dates back to the seventeenth century. On establishing themselves in Japan, officials of the East India Company were attracted to the possibilities of trade with Korea, but were thwarted by the Daimyo of Tsushima's control of Japanese-Korean trade. By the 1640s the English had been squeezed out of Japan by the Tokugawas. Nevertheless, Britons continued to sail off Korea. One Scot, Alexander Bosquet, a gunner on the Dutch ship Sparrow Hawk, was shipwrecked on Cheju Island in 1653 and lived in Korea for 16 years until released in 1669. The rise of English maritime strength brought British chart-makers to Korea as early as 1797, when William Broughton surveyed the east coast. In 1845 the Komundo islands off the south coast were surveyed and named Port Hamilton. After the opening of Japan in 1858, it became a regular port of call for the Far Eastern fleet on its annual voyage from Hongkong. British merchants in China became involved in smuggling goods into Korea, and on one such voyage in 1868 the Welsh missionary, Rev Jermain Thomas, was killed when the ship ran aground near P'yongyang and was burnt, according to North Korean accounts, by the grandfather of Kim Il-sung. Thomas had previously spent three months in Korea in 1865. To the statement of the Great Powers, Russia, Great Britain, Germany and France, Korea became an unfortunate pawn in a global strategy. British interests were concerned with the containment of Russian expansion in the Far East and as early as 1878 a plan had been formulated to seize Port Hamilton as a British naval base. By the 1880s Korea was becoming

increasingly entangled in Chinese-Japanese rivalries which were to affect the outcome of the treaty and subsequent Anglo-Korean relations. In 1876 a treaty with Japan was forced on Korea in the same way Western powers had forced the opening of Japan 20 years earlier. In 1882 the US became the first Western country to conclude a treaty with Korea. A few days after, Admiral George Willes signed a treaty based on the American one, but with due regard for British naval interests. This treaty was felt to be inadequate, especially by Sir Harry Parkes in Tokyo, because it gave grounds for the Japanese and Chinese to renegotiate "the unequal treaties". The treaty was therefore renegotiated and formalized in 1883, Parkes (now Minister at Peking) journeying to Seoul to sign. The treaty was with all the countries of the British Empire, not merely the United Kingdom, and therefore marked the beginning of diplomatic relations with nearly a fifth of the world.

Entangled in controversy

The delay in negotiations was unfortunate for Korea. Whereas the US had recognized Korea as an independent country, the British became entangled in a controversy about Korea's dependency on China. This relationship, enshrined in annual tributes from Korea to China, was only politically important when China was strong enough to enforce her claims, which were greatly extended in the 1880s compared with the 1870s. As a consequence, the British mission to Korea was subordinate to



Mrs Hillary, wife of Fr Frederick Hillary of the Anglican Mission in Korea, with pupils of St Andrew's Girls' School at Onsu-ri on Kangwha Island, circa 1908. From the collection of Miss A J Roberts, MBE, Taejeon.

Peking until 1901, when the consul-general was replaced by a full minister. Commercial interests preceded diplomatic. In 1882 the Koreans hired a former Chinese customs official, Von Mollendorf, to organise the Korean customs service. Von Mollendorf saw the possibilities for the rapid modernisation of Korea and negotiated a deal with Jardine, Matheson and Co to develop Korea's potential by building railways, operating shipping lines and exploiting mineral resources. Unfortunately, although Korean produce had seemed attractive to seventeenth century traders, they were not so desirable in the final quarter of the nineteenth. Jardine Matheson's venture lasted only three years and ended in loss, surrendering the Korean trade to the Japanese and Chinese. By 1884 reforms had come to a halt and Korea was under the tutelage of the Chinese Resident General. Consequently the customs service was operated by British officials on loan from the Chinese customs service. In 1885 the threat of Russia or another power seizing Korea seemed so imminent to the British that they occupied Port Hamilton and began to erect a naval base with telegraph to Shanghai. In the subsequent

negotiations Britain offered to lease the island, making it a Hongkong of the north-east Pacific. The illegal occupation ended in 1887, leaving only a British cemetery (still tended today). Korea became the scene of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, fought almost exclusively in Korea and Korean coastal waters. The resounding Japanese victory brought a change in



British policy, which preferred to use the Anglo-Japanese naval treaties as a way of containing Russian expansion. Each of these treaties recognized the special interest Japan had in Korea, marking gradual acquiescence in Japan's absorption of the peninsula. The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 was fought initially on Korea territory but, mainly in Manchuria, bordering on Korea. British officers were attached to Japanese units as

observers and left accounts of the occupation of Korea by the Japanese, including the construction of Yongsoon, the Japanese military garrison for Seoul until 1945 (now the U.S. forces' headquarters). The success of the Japanese army and navy lessened the need for the British to use the Japanese against Russia, and in some quarters there was concern about Japanese expansion. Nevertheless the treaties were renewed, despite the growth of commercial interest in Korea.

Anglican missionaries, well established in Korea from 1889, operating hospitals as well as missions, also opposed Japanese encroachment. Much more vocal was Ernest Bethell, who had come to Korea to cover the Russo-Japanese war and founded the *Daehan Maeil Shinbo* (Korean Daily News), dedicated to opposing Japan. Under the treaty of 1883, which provided extra-territoriality for British citizens, the only way the Japanese could prosecute Bethell was in the British consular court. In 1907, with a missionary as defence witness, Bethell was given a fine and suspended sentence. In 1908 he was imprisoned in Shanghai by the same court, but returned declaring: "My fight for Korea is heaven-ordained. I will work regardless of my

personal safety." Bethell died in 1909 and his secretary, Manham, sold the paper. When Japan established a protectorate over Korea in 1910, the diplomatic representation in London ceased and the British embassy in Seoul became a consulate general, a status it retained until 1941. However, when Korea was annexed in 1910, commercial interests were strong enough to cause the British government to issue a protest at any attempt to limit the conditions under which British nationals conducted their business in Korea.

Rapid increase in trade

A small British community remained in Seoul, chiefly missionaries and businessmen. Successive consul-generals sent back reports on the Korean desire for independence and increasing ability of Koreans to run their own affairs. Much British trade was conducted from Tokyo and one employee of Shell, Mr Gompertz, was so fascinated by Korean art that he later collected one of the largest private collections of Korean ceramics, much of it now

donated to the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. Two British firms operated shipping, insurance and import agencies through much of the colonial period, and more British owned ships cleared from Korean ports in the 1930s than those of any other nation but Japan. Trade with Britain increased rapidly in the 1930s as industrialization began in Korea. The Singer Sewing Machine company of Glasgow supplied 112,725 domestic sewing machines and 1,560 industrial machines between 1930 and 1937. In 1937 all foreign owned enterprises were forced to sell their holdings, and in 1940 the Anglicans withdrew all British missionaries in the face of the anti-foreign campaign orchestrated by the Japanese.

The principle of Korean independence was agreed at the Cairo conference, but the British accepted that north-east Asia would be primarily in the American sphere of influence. The British took no part in the occupation of South Korea and were belatedly informed of US-Russian talks on trusteeship. British diplomats reoccupying the buildings built in 1890 could only observe the early independence of Korea. The main British aim was to accelerate the reopening of Korea to foreign trade, which the Americans showed no interest in doing.

As late as 1949 the Foreign Office was not optimistic about the chances of survival of the new republic of South Korea. But when the expected storm broke on June 25, 1950, with the invasion by North Korea, Britain and the Commonwealth responded immediately to the UN resolution of June 27. Part of the Far Eastern fleet was cruising in Japanese waters and was the first help to arrive. On July 2, HMS Jamaica and support ship were attacked by North Korean MiGs, the first naval action of the war, and on July 8 the Jamaica was hit by a shore battery, causing the first British casualties. Five battalions of British troops served alongside Canadian, Australian and New Zealand forces with Indian medical support, cooperating in holding the direct road to Seoul. The most famous incident was in 1951 when the Gloucesters were left to try to delay the Chinese to buy time for evacuation of the rest of the UN army. In all, perhaps 30,000 British National Servicemen served in Korea during the war. The last battalion was withdrawn in 1957, but a platoon rotated from Hongkong continues to serve in the UN honour guard. The British government's support for South Korea appears unchanged since the 1950s in that North Korea is one of the very few governments not recognized by the UK although it appears to fulfil

all the normal Foreign Office criteria for recognition. The first director of the UN Korean Relief Agency was an Englishman, responsible for coordinating the reconstruction of Korea with foreign aid. Many other senior UN officials in Korea through the years have been English, while British charities such as Save the Children began operations in Korea in the early 1950s and have continued up to the present. In 1957 the British legation was raised to an embassy with a resident ambassador at a time when many countries serviced Korea from their Tokyo embassies. In the same year Ewki, a Hongkong office agency, established its office, followed by Jardine Matheson and Swires. Many of Britain's trade relationships remain through such British firms based in Hongkong.

Since 1973 exports to Britain have consistently exceeded imports, despite British involvement in major projects such as power stations, shipyards and motor design. In terms of invisible earnings the balance is in favour of British firms, with banks and insurance companies well represented. There is also a number of joint ventures in Korea. In turn, in recent years, many Korean companies have opened offices in London, especially construction firms. Anglo-Korean coop-

eration in Middle East construction projects has been particularly fruitful. Koreans have for long looked to Britain in the educational field. In the 1920s, Yun Pu-sun, who would be President of Korea in 1960-61, studied at Edinburgh and Birmingham, the first of a steady stream of Korean students. Korean studies in the UK, for many years represented by Dr W. E. Skillead at S.O.A.S., are now pursued at Sheffield, Hull and Durham. On July 8 Hull University became the first British university to sign an exchange agreement with the Korean university of Cheongju. The cultural contacts with Britain are deep. English writers did much to inform the outside world of Korea in the 19th century, and English literature influenced Korean literature. Increasingly, Korean art, literature and recent achievements in rapid modernisation are being accorded proper recognition in Britain.

Centenary events in London

Modern Korean ceramics, Royal Festival Hall, July 22-Sept 4; Korean National Dance Company, Queen Elizabeth Hall, Aug 29-Sept 3; Treasures from Korea, British Museum, Feb 3-May 17, 1984.



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The Dong-A Ilbo

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صكنا من الامل

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-537 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 708.9 up 8.0 FT 100: 79.89 up 0.20 FT All Shares: 447.43 up 0.62 Datastream USM Leaders Index: 96.84 down 0.19 New York: Dow Jones Average: 1231.07 down 1.80 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9005.48 up 13.55 Hangkong: Hang Sang Index: 107.95 up 16.19 Amsterdam: Index: 148.7 + 2.2 Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 976.7 up 6.1 Sydney: AO Index: 678.1 up 5.7 Brussels: General Index: 130.91 up 1.1 Paris: C A C Index: 129.9 up 1.1 Zurich: S K A General: 280.3 up 0.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE Sterling: \$1.5250 up 25pts Index: 85.1 up 0.4 DM: 3.9850 up 0.0150 FF: 11.9750 up 0.0525 Yen: 357.25 up 0.75 Dollar: Index: 126.6 down 0.1 DM: 2.6125

NEW YORK Sterling: \$1.5255 INTERNATIONAL ECU: 50.5725 SDR: 50.697506

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates: Bank base rate 9%, Finance houses base rate 10%, Discount market loans week fixed 9%, 3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 7/8, 3 month dollar 10-10 1/2, Euro-currency rates: 3 month DM: 5 1/2-5 1/8, 3 month FF: 13 1/2-13 3/4, US rates: Bank prime rate 10.50, Fed funds 9%, Treasury long bond 9 1/8-9 3/8, ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 2 to July 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am \$426.25, pm \$425.50, close \$425.75 (£278) up \$1.00, New York \$425.50, Kruggerand (per coin): \$438-439.50 (£287-288), Sovereigns* (new) \$100-101 (£65.00-66.75), *excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interims: Barlow, Cronite, Leda Investment Trust, Midland Bank, Updown Investment Company, Finsis Consultants (Computer and Financial), Greenleaf Investment Company Gresham House, Priest (Benjamin).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

De La Rue Company Piccadilly Hotel (11.30); Associated Services, Grosvenor Hotel, 101 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1 (noon); Beecham Group, Hotel Inter-Continental (Grand Ballroom), Hamilton Place, Hyde Park Corner, W1 (noon); Black Hill Minerals, 5th Floor, 297 Murray Street Perth (10.30); British & Commonwealth Shipping Co., The Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange Chambers, 14-20 St Mary Axe EC3 (noon); Baines & Lomb (Holdings), Victoria Hotel, Bradford (3.30); Caledonia Investments, Cayzer House, 2-4 St Mary Axe, EC3 (3.00); Continental & Industrial Trust, 120 Chesapeake, EC2 (noon); Dunhill Holdings, The Mount Suite, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1 (12.00); Mercury Securities, 30 Gresham Street, EC2 (noon); Mervin Investment Trust, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 (10.00); Pauls & Whites, Pauls & Whites Sports & Social Club, Stone Lodge Lane, Ipswich, Suffolk (12.15); Rediffusion, Institute of Directors, 115 Pall Mall, SW1 (12.15); 600 Group, Grosvenor House, Park Lane W1 (11.30); Statera Food Products, Britcove Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester (11.00).

NOTEBOOK

Mercantile House, while declaring full-year profits up from £14.4m to £44.7m, has made a one-for-one scrip issue. The issue should lighten the heavy share and restore the balance between assets and shareholders' funds. But can the profit growth be maintained? Yafargal's bid for P & O has raised other takeover rumours from the depressed shipping industry, with the bait for possible bidders being saleable on shore assets and high tax write-offs allowed for vessels.

Commons statement likely to call for more talks

Stock Exchange rule book deal with Government hits last-minute snags

The Stock Exchange out-of-court settlement with the Government over parts of its rule book appeared in trouble last night. Speculation was growing that the final detail of the Exchange's proposals designed to keep the rule book out of the Restrictive Practices Court has encountered eleven-hour problems. The Government was due to make a statement to the House of Commons today signalling its intention to exempt the Stock Exchange rule book from the Restrictive Practices Act. This was to be in exchange for certain concessions from the Stock Exchange going some way to relaxing restrictions. The statement will still be made, but it is likely to omit details of the full proposals, instead referring vaguely to the need for further negotiations. The finer points of the settlement are being thrashed out by Sir Nicholas Goodison,



Goodison, left, and Borrie: Government statements will stop action

the Stock Exchange chairman, under delegated powers from the ruling council. His adversary, Sir Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of the Office of Fair Trading, has not been involved in any of the settlement negotiations. A statement of government intention is important if the court action brought by the OFT against the Stock Exchange is to be stopped. Without it, the Stock Exchange would have no basis on which to seek an adjournment of the case before Mr Justice Lincoln tomorrow or Friday. A key part of legal procedure of the case is set to take place on October 3-when both sides are due in court. The Government will not be back from recess until late October and a statement this week is necessary to delay the legal machinery. The last-minute hitches come against a background of fierce

The Opposition will press for a full Commons debate. But observers said last night that this would not take place until the autumn, and by then the agreement is likely to be cut and dried. It is now generally accepted at the Exchange that the full 46-man ruling council has given in over minimum commissions and given some ground on outside membership. But it has stood firm on keeping the existing single capacity system under which a jobber will not be allowed to deal with the public and a broker may be allowed to do only that. It is unlikely that even these concessions will occur at speed, with the Exchange almost certainly arguing for a phased introduction of the new rules. Whatever concessions have been made it is admitted by the Exchange that the proposal do not accommodate the 150 points raised as a restrictive practices by the OFT.

opposition to the settlement from the Labour benches and Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democrats. Mr John Fraser, Opposition spokesman on trade, has already written to Mr Alex Fletcher, the Minister for Consumer and Corporate Affairs, seeking details of how the Government told the Stock Exchange it was prepared to drop the Restrictive Practices case. He said yesterday: "Until we know this, there is some justification for the impression that the Exchange is being helped out by its friends".

City Editor's Comment

North Sea mist over assets sale

The news that the Government is ordering British Gas to dispose of eight of its oil-prospective exploration licences is not exactly surprising - but it raises some interesting questions about the Chancellor's asset sale programme. The most obvious explanation for the move is that the licences are to be lumped together with the British Gas stake in five proven North Sea oil fields to make a more attractive package for eventual flotation on the stock market. The argument is that the oil fields, which are already earmarked for privatisation in one form or another, are mature assets whose value can be determined fairly precisely by the actuary's slide rule. After Britoil and now the impending BP share sale, something more will be needed to make the City bite at yet more oil assets.

So far these delays have not caused too much tension, but that could change if the share prices began to fall, and companies realise they have missed their chances to raise money because of the bureaucratic delays. The SEC could fall into disfavour too if under pressure to turn work round quickly it failed to pick up on a potential fraud. If it is already under fire for being allegedly less than vigilant in one case shortly to come before the courts after a substantial share issue last year. It is therefore important for the Labour Party to remember that while the British system is far from perfect, there are no easy alternatives, and there are certainly no cheap alternatives to its present programme of self regulation. It does itself a disservice by ignoring this.

Dixons seeks £21m in rights issue

Dixons Group, best known for its high street stores, announced a six-for-twenty five rights issue to raise £21m with its higher full-year profit figures. The rights issue is underwritten at 157p per share, a hefty discount on the market price of 200p which was down 15p on the news. Having rationalized the loss-making film processing division, which was mainly responsible for lower interim profits, the group was able to report higher full-year pretax profits of £14m against £12.5m a year. A final dividend of 2.64p was declared, making 4.09p for the year, up from 3.779p the year before. The 12,071,512 new ordinary shares being issued under the rights do not rank for the final dividend. Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman said the main benefits of the rationalization programme were in pharmaceuticals where losses of £441,000 were turned into

Acrowin new talks with bank

Acrowin, the excavation equipment and bridge construction group has resumed talks with its bankers only six months after agreeing a framework with them to provide continuity of finance for the future. The group was due to release full-year figures yesterday. But Mr James Cunningham, Acrowin's managing director denied that the talks, which he described as a "constant process" in a group which is being supported by its bankers, were in any way connected with the postponement of the results. He suggested that one reason for the delay was the amount of work involved in consolidating the results of overseas subsidiaries into earnings. Mr Cunningham agreed that temporary breaches of covenants may have occurred since February's agreement with a dozen British overseas banks which provided continuing support in return for giving the bankers first priority over all the company's assets. But Mr Cunningham said: "The figures were not put back because of talks with bankers." The results will now be released a week tomorrow. In the six months to last September the group lost £3.8m before tax. It is believed that Acrowin's bankers may be pushing for the enhancement of the company's share capital structure. Acrowin's share capital structure gives Mr William de Vries, its founder and present chairman, strong voting power within the company. Barclays Bank, which was responsible for organizing last February's refinancing package, last night refused to comment on the situation.

Foreign operations help NatWest rise

A strong performance by its international operations helped National Westminster to push up pretax profits from £214m to £230m in the first half of 1983, despite further big provisions for bad debts and a squeeze on domestic profitability. NatWest held out the hope that bad debts could ease in the second half. Mr Philip Wilkinson, chief executive, said he hoped domestic provisions would level off and would not weigh on the international side. However, in the latest six months, NatWest has set aside £135m of provisions - less than the £151m in the second half of last year but well up on the £78m in the same period a year ago. NatWest has raised its interim dividend by 7 1/2 per cent to 11.4 per cent net. This is in

line with the pretax profit rise although a higher tax charge meant that earnings per share slipped from 82p to 74p. Domestic bank profits have been under pressure from lower interest rates. However, higher bank charges have partly compensated. Growth in sterling lending also accounted for most of the £1.1bn rise in balance sheet total during the latest six months to £55.6bn. However, domestic banking profits have still slipped from £138m or 53 per cent of the group total before loan interest in the first half a year ago to £98m or 35 per cent of the total. Profits from international banking of £140m compared with £108m in the previous half and £89m in the same period a year ago.

Shares stage early rally

New York (AP-Dow Jones) stocks were again moving higher after having turned mixed yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average recovered from a two-point loss and was up more than two points to above 1,235 in early trading. Advancing issues were 7 to 6 ahead of declines. Trading was moderately active. Mr Gary Aster, research director for Boettcher & Co, said that "with the mixed signs on the outlook for short-term interest rates we should see a lackluster performance over the next week or so." General Electric was down 1/8 at 53 7/8; General Motors

WALL STREET

up 1/2 to 75 5/8; Homestake unchanged at 55 5/8; Texas Instruments up 1 1/8 to 119 5/8; Honeywell down 1/4 to 124 1/4; Digital Equipment down 3/8 at 111; National Semiconductor up 7/8 at 57; Motorola up 1/4 at 144 5/8; FPG Industries up 1/4 at 67 5/8; American Home Products down 1/8 at 47 7/8; Distillers Corp was 31 3/8, down 1/4; NCR 126, up 2 1/2; Diebold 90 3/8, up 1 7/8; Teradyne 69 1/2, up 2 7/8; Diamond Shamrock 23, unchanged; Paradyne 18 3/4, down 2 1/2; Lorai Corp 56 1/4, down 1 1/2.

Hawley buys £21m stake in US group

Hawley Group, the fast-moving holding company run by Mr Michael Ashcroft, has taken a large stake in a US security and cleaning business for £21.6m. The acquisition of the 40 per cent stake in Security Corporation of America (SCOA) complements the 51 per cent stake which Hawley holds in Electro-Protective Corporation in the US. The new security business operates under the name of Holmes Protection Group of companies. SCOA also owns the National Cleaning Group of companies which fits in with Hawley's Provincial (formerly Provincial Cleaning Services) in the United Kingdom and the recently acquired Oxford Services in the US. Hawley expects further developments in its security business which includes a US quote for

Lower interest rates and cheaper pound hit Grindlays

Lower interest rates and foreign exchange losses are blamed for the £3m fall in pretax profits to £16.8m made by Grindlays Bank for the six months to the end of June. But the dividend is maintained at 5 per cent. Grindlays has extensive business in South Asia, the Middle East and the Far East, but its main currency exposure is to the dollar. Interest rates are lower worldwide than a year ago, and the impact of the fall in Britain was noticeable on the company's business. Extraordinary items of £2.64m were rather lower than in the previous year, and there was no repetition of the large bad-debt provisions. Nevertheless, the tax charge of £11.4m was not down much, so earnings per share declined from 11p to 7.8p. Gibbs expands: Hongkong Bank Group is planning to expand Antony Gibbs, its London merchant bank, whose former chief executive Mr David Macdonald resigned four months ago. Fresh capital will be injected, and Mr Ewan Lauder, chief executive of the group's Hong Kong-based merchant bank, Wardley, will move into Gibbs as chief executive for nine months. Satellite contract: Mr Rupert Murdoch, head of News International and chairman of Inter-American Satellite Television yesterday said that IAST had entered into an agreement with M/A-COM, of Burlington, Massachusetts, whereby M/A-COM will serve as system design consultants to assist IAST in designing and procuring ground equipment for its new satellite broadcast service. Shareholders' response to the capital reconstruction of troubled engineers Aurora Holdings was less than enthusiastic.

Britain given 380,000 tonne quota increase £170m revamp for steel plants

A £170m restructuring of British Steel Corporation's hot strip mill at Port Talbot in Wales, the biggest proposed investment in the steel industry for many years, will be given the go-ahead by the European Commission at the end of this week. This was announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Trade and Industry Secretary, on his return from Brussels where a meeting of EEC ministers had agreed new steel production quotas for the European industry, including a 380,000 tonne increase for Britain. The extra production is to be split between the public and private sectors. Mr Parkinson said he was given an assurance on the Port Talbot project by the EEC Industry Commissioner. The project, one of four BSC schemes costing a total of £256m and planned to start in 1983-84, will not create new jobs, but will make Port Talbot a leading supplier of strip steel to the motor industry - one of the most efficient in the world. The BSC's latest corporate plan envisages £665m of new investment in the next three years. Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Welsh Secretary, said the investment would ensure that Port Talbot, with the Llanwern

GALLAHER

44% increase in Group trading profit Tobacco profits up 30% Non-tobacco profits up 66% Pre-tax profit up 66% benefiting from decreased borrowing and lower interest rates

Unaudited results for six months ended 30th June 1983. Table with columns for Six months ended, Year ended, and rows for Group Sales, Profit before interest, Profit after interest.

TOBACCO Increased market share, which more than offset a decline in the total market, led to improved results in the UK, particularly in relation to a low second quarter in 1982. Exports continued their promising growth. Overseas subsidiaries so far are slightly behind last year. Niemeyer is being affected by intense price competition in West Germany. PUMPS & VALVES Underlying demand world wide shows little recovery. Results have benefited from reorganisation, and from drought conditions in Africa and Australia which have stimulated sales of bore-hole pumps. Our Italian subsidiary, FIP, has made good progress, particularly in the Middle East. DISTRIBUTION Continuing the first quarter trend, the distribution companies have done well overall despite more difficult trading conditions in some of their markets. OFFICE PRODUCTS Second quarter results showed an improvement over the first quarter, but the six months were below last year, largely as a result of non-recurring reorganisation costs. Full year results are expected to be ahead of last year. OUTLOOK Results for the year are expected to be satisfactory, but will not show the same rate of growth as in the first six months.

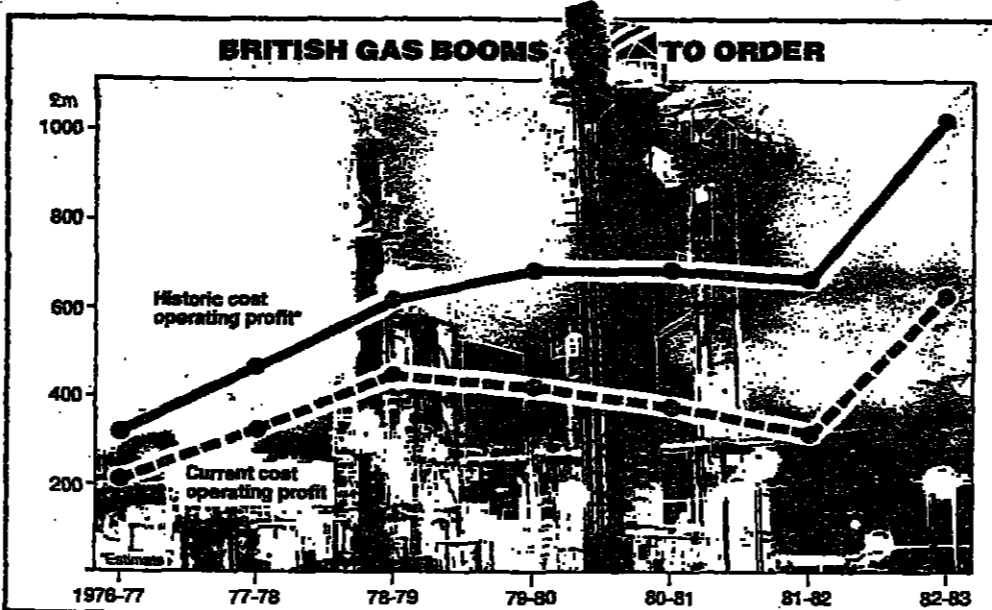
APPOINTMENTS

Directors named at GKN Kwikform

W. A. Tyzack: Mr A. Keith Gwynne Jones has been appointed to the board. GKN Kwikform Holdings: Mr J. F. Reeve has been appointed chairman and Mr R. H. Coveney, Mr S. H. Doughty, Mr R. J. B. Jessop and Mr A. F. Walker directors.

Corporation's profits are more than those of ICI, Beecham and M & S combined

For a time of recession, the gas business in Britain continues to generate cash for both the Government and the State-owned British Gas corporation at a furious rate. Yesterday's annual results from the corporation show that it has now topped British Telecom for the dubious accolade of being the largest single profitmaker in the public sector.



Gas men again tell Whitehall to keep its hands off

Decisions about nationalized industries will continue to be taken. The changeover has done only a little to ease the fears of Sir Denis and his colleagues that more unpalatable medicine may shortly be prescribed for their industry.

Over the past three years, the corporation has opposed the Government's efforts to intervene in a business that the gasmen say it knows little about. For as long as was practicable, it has fought against the Government's orders to dispose of its valuable onshore and North Sea oil assets.

British Gas' attitude to privatization has always been that - if it is to take place at all - it should take the form of privatizing the corporation as a whole, rather than selling off its profitable arms one at a time.

safety regulations have distorted market forces far more drastically and illogically than the British monopoly could ever do - is not one to inspire confidence. What is not in doubt is that British Gas has reached a plateau in its relentless rise to prominence as a generator of cash.



Walker: cordial relations

It is no secret that Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chairman, enjoys more cordial relations with Mr Peter Walker, the new Secretary of State for Energy, than he did with Mr Nigel Lawson, his more doctrinaire predecessor at the Department of Energy.



Rooke: steady increases

The corporation's workforce has been reduced from its peak of 106,000 two years ago to 101,200, and this rundown is expected to continue throughout the 1980s.

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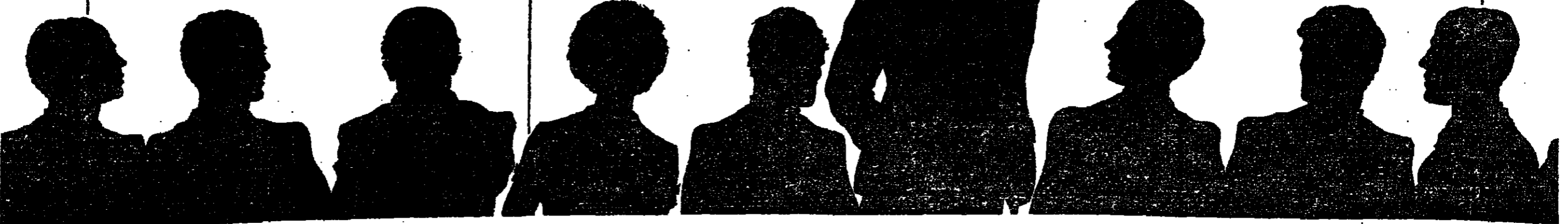
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- Ocean Transport & Trading Powell Duffryn Rank Hovis McDougall Reed International Tate & Lyle Temple Bar Investment Trust Unigate Vantona Viyella Vickers

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YACHTING: AUSTRALIANS SET FAIR IN AMERICA'S CUP

Criticism before Admiral's Cup starts

By John Nicholls
Few teams in recent years have met with as little enthusiasm as that which has been shown to the team which represents Britain in the Admiral's Cup series...



I spy: a security guard patrols the shrouded keel of Australia II

Australian beating for peeping

Newport, Rhode Island (AP) - The crew of Australia II gained some revenge for the Canadian attempt to spy on their new keel when they easily beat Canada I in Monday's America's Cup elimination race...

TENNIS

Burnett decides to break service

By Rex Bellamy
Mr R E Hadingham is to be chairman of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club's committee...

GOLF

No early lunch for Plaxton

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent
Jonathan Plaxton, one of the seven seeds in the English amateur championship...

Newton: cavalier who left his mark

By Peter Ryde
The serious accident to Jack Newton, whose right arm was severed by an aircraft propeller...



Newton: his long hitting pleased the crowds

CRICKET: APPLAUSE FOR TOURISTS, APPEAL FOR OLD

Tonic for the New Zealanders

By Peter Marson
EDGBASTON: The New Zealanders beat Warwickshire 172 runs. The New Zealanders, having performed impressively both with bat and ball...

Old's club to appeal over ban

Warwickshire are to appeal against a three-day suspension imposed on Chris Old, the former England batsman...

Supporter wants to pay Many offers spring from bare coffers

Bradford City have won more breathing space in their fight for survival. Mr Justice Harman, in the High Court in London...

Tough move by Hungary

Badapest (Reuters) - Hungarian sports authorities, clearing up after a football bribery and match-fixing scandal...

FOR THE RECORD

Table containing various sports records and statistics, including baseball, tennis, basketball, and other sports.

IN BRIEF

Miss Purton is ahead of the German girls
The feature of Teresa Purton's win in the Modern Pentathlon competition at Moulins, France...

RUGBY UNION

Lord set to complete 'circus' deal
Sydney, Reuters - The Australian sports promoter, David Lord, said yesterday he was close to 'knitting the last loop' which threatens to threaten the amateur code...

RACING

Autumn Sunset a glowing milestone for Stoute

By Michael Seely

Michael Stoute once again proved himself to be the most versatile trainer in the business when winning the William Hill Stewards Cup at Goodwood yesterday with Autumn Sunset...

Stakes winner was hanging on the firm ground. The Whitbury trainer also said Melinda was interfered with when Little Starley lost his rider a furlong before the finish...



Winning look: Piggott sees John French in top form in the Golden Stakes

John French showed he was a three-year-old of class and ability when sprinting to an authoritative victory over Good as Diamonds in the Gordon Stakes...

Carthen were given plenty to shout about when the American jockey celebrated his first ride in public since his 12-day suspension for reckless riding at Newmarket when winning the Oak Tree Stakes on Feunoy Rough...

Cumani plans a mile-long smile in Old Country style

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Luca Cumani, the young Italian who trains with success at Newmarket, can land his biggest victory in this country in the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood today with Tolomeo...

Artanis, Jazeiro and King's Lake. O'Brien relies today upon Lomond, who has not been seen publicly since he finished sixteenth in the Derby...

Rajpoura on course

The Aga Khan's Rajpoura beat the English challengers Ghaiya, Funny Reef and Sybil, in yesterday's 12-furlong Prix de Mincrevre at Saint-Martin...

Goodwood

Draw advantage: High numbers best. Tote Double: 3.0, 4.10, Treble: 2.30, 3.40, 4.40. [Television: (BBC 2) 2.30, 3.0, 3.40 and 4.10 races]

Goodwood results

2.0 MILDEN STAKES (Group 1) 2-y-o colts: £1,816. 2.15 BREAKFUR STAKES (2-y-o colts): £1,816. 3.0 PIMLI'S GOODWOOD HANDICAP (2-y-o colts): £2,201.2m (12)

Redcar

Draw: No advantage. 2.15 BREAKFUR STAKES (2-y-o colts): £1,816. 3.45 ST JOHN AMBULANCE HANDICAP (22:25:7m 21) (11 runners)

Doncaster

Draw advantage: High numbers best. Tote: Double 7.15, 8.15; Treble 6.45, 7.45, 8.45. 6.15 DUNHOTT STAKES (2-y-o maidens): £1,035: 6) (16 runners)

Doncaster

Draw advantage: High numbers best. Tote: Double 7.15, 8.15; Treble 6.45, 7.45, 8.45. 6.15 DUNHOTT STAKES (2-y-o maidens): £1,035: 6) (16 runners)

Doncaster

Draw advantage: High numbers best. Tote: Double 7.15, 8.15; Treble 6.45, 7.45, 8.45. 6.15 DUNHOTT STAKES (2-y-o maidens): £1,035: 6) (16 runners)

Goodwood selections

2.0 Sharpsh. 2.30 Vaccar. 3.0 Morgans Choice. 3.40 Tolomeo. 4.10 Tapaculo. 4.40 Bristol.

Redcar selections

2.15 Torki. 2.45 Mr McGill. 3.15 Sylvan Navarro. 3.45 Video Man. 4.15 Mr McGill. 4.45 Gypsy.

Doncaster selections

6.45 WARBAM HANDICAP (22:00:1m) (17). 7.15 CAEN STAKES (Maidens: £1,035: 1m 6f 127y) (13)

La crème de la crème

Advertisement for 'La crème de la crème' featuring 'Prestigious Properties' and 'Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants'.

Advertisement for 'The Law Society Personal Assistant' and 'Synergy' recruitment services.

Advertisement for 'Advertising Agency' and 'Japan Trade Centre, W1'.

Advertisement for 'The Polytechnic of North London' and 'Japan Trade Centre'.

Advertisement for 'Redcar results' and 'Doncaster results'.

Advertisement for 'Secretary/PA' and 'Bilingual c. £10,000'.

Advertisement for 'Legal Sec Pa' and 'Excellent Opportunity'.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially obscured and containing various text and graphics.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'صوتنا من الامم'.

